

PC80-1-A14
Idaho

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

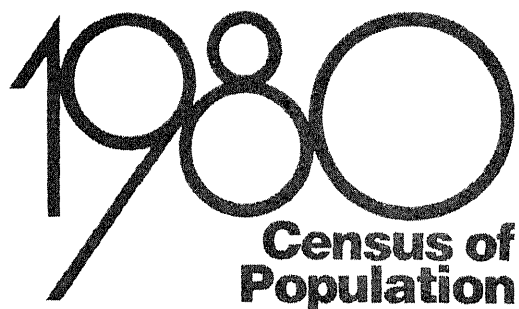
Number of Inhabitants

IDAHO

1980

**Census of
Population**

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



VOLUME 1
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

CHAPTER A

Number of Inhabitants

PART 14
IDAHO
PC80-1-A14

Issued September 1981



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Joseph R. Wright, Jr.,
Deputy Secretary
Robert G. Dederick,
Assistant Secretary for
Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Daniel B. Levine,
Acting Director

Data Index

This index provides a summary listing of the tables in which the particular data are presented. For a listing of the individual tables and their page numbers, see page 1.

	Table
The State	
Earliest Census to 1980	1
Size of Place	7
Urban and Rural: 1930 to 1980	8
Counties	
Land Area and Population	2
Urban and Rural	3
County Subdivisions	4
Places	
All Places	5
Incorporated Places of 5,000 or More	6
Inside and Outside SMSA's	
Urban and Rural	9
Size of Place	10
SMSA's	
Component Parts	11
Type of Residence	12
Urbanized Areas	
Component Parts	13



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Daniel B. Levine, Acting Director

POPULATION DIVISION
Roger A. Herriot, Chief

Acknowledgments

Many persons participated in the diverse activities of the 1980 census. These acknowledgments generally reflect staff during the census-taking process. The Bureau was guided by then Director, **Vincent P. Barabba**, and Deputy Director, **Daniel B. Levine**. Primary direction of the census program was performed by **George E. Hall**, Associate Director for Demographic Fields, assisted by **Earle J. Gerson**, then Assistant Director for Demographic Censuses, in conjunction with **Barbara A. Bailer**, Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology, **Howard N. Hamilton**, Assistant Director for Computer Services, **Shirley Kallek**, Associate Director for Economic Fields, **James D. Lincoln**, Associate Director for Administration, **Rex L. Pullin**, Associate Director for Field Operations, and **W. Bruce Ramsay**, Associate Director for Information Technology. The director's staff was assisted by **Peter A. Bounpane** and **Sherry L. Courtland**.

Responsibility for developing the population portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Population Division, under the supervision of **Meyer Zitter**, then Chief, **Paula J. Schneider**, Staff Assistant for Census Programs, **Roger A. Herriot**, **Nampee D. McKenney**, and **Arthur J. Norton**, Assistant Chiefs. This report was prepared by **Robert C. Speaker**, Chief, Population Distribution Branch, with the assistance of **Sam T. Davis**, **Richard L. Forstall**, and **Joel C. Miller**.

Responsibility for the overall planning, coordinating, and processing of the 1980 census was in the Decennial Census Division under the direction of **Gerald J. Post**, then Acting Chief, assisted by **Marie G. Argana**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Leonard Goldberg**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, and **Roger O. Lepage**.

Data base and generalized system support was developed and provided by Systems Development Division, **Judy M. Bedell**, Chief, under the direction of **John Jerry Bell**, Assistant Chief.

Computer processing was performed in the

Computer Operations Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, then Chief, and **John E. Halterman**, Assistant Chief.

The Statistical Methods Division was largely responsible for developing new procedures to obtain a more accurate count of the population. This work was supervised by **Charles D. Jones**, Chief, **David V. Bateman**, **Susan M. Miskura**, and **Robert T. O'Reagan**, Assistant Chiefs.

Geographic programs and plans were developed in the Geography Division under the direction of **Gerald F. Cranford**, then Assistant Chief, **Robert W. Marx** and **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Chiefs, and **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, Special Assistant. **Joseph J. Knott** coordinated geographic operational phases.

Data collection activities were supervised in the Field Division by **Richard C. Burt**, then Chief, under the direction of **Lawrence T. Love** and **Stanley D. Matchett**, then Assistant Chiefs, with the assistance of the directors and assistant directors of the Bureau's regional offices.

The coordination and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment were the responsibility of the Automatic Data Processing Planning Staff, **James R. Pepal**, Chief, under the direction of **Richard L. Pauly**, Deputy Chief.

The system design, technical specifications, construction, and installation of the FOSDIC and Automated Camera Technology System were the responsibility of Technical Services Division, **McRae Anderson**, Chief, assisted by **Robert E. Joseph**, Assistant Chief.

Questionnaire processing procedures were developed in the Decennial Processing Staff, **James S. Werking**, Chief, under the direction of **Harry C. O'Haver**, Assistant Chief. The manual processing and microfilming of the questionnaires were performed at three decennial processing locations as follows: Data Preparation Division, **Don L. Adams**, Chief; Jeffersonville Processing Office, **Robert L. Kirkland**, then Processing Manager; New Orleans Processing Office, **Robert L. Allen**, Chief; and Laguna

Niguel Processing Office, **Robert N. Scheller**, Chief.

Administrative support was provided by the Administrative Services Division, **O. Bryant Benton**, then Acting Chief.

Publications editing, printing, and composition were performed in the Publications Services Division, **Raymond J. Koski**, Chief, under the direction of **Milton S. Andersen**, **Arlene C. Duckett**, and **Gerald A. Mann**.

User services were provided by the Data User Services Division under the supervision of **Michael G. Garland**, Chief, and **Marshall L. Turner**, Assistant Chief.

Many other persons participated in the various activities of the 1980 census. For a list of key personnel, refer to the *History of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing*, (PHC80-R2).

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

1980 census of population. Volume 1, Characteristics of the population.

PC80-1-

Issued September 1981-January 1982.

Partial contents: ch. A. Number of inhabitants v. — ch. B. General population characteristics v. — ch. C. General social and economic characteristics v. — ch. D. Detailed population characteristics v.

1. United States—Census, 20th, 1980. 2. United States—Population—Statistics. I. United States. Bureau of the Census. II. Title: Characteristics of the population.

HA215.A13 312'.0973 81-607950 AACR2

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APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications	A-1
B. General Enumeration and Processing Procedures	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data	C-1

Introduction

GENERAL	III
CONTENTS OF THE REPORT	III
SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS	III

GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population on the number of inhabitants of the State, classified by urban and rural residence and by size of place; its counties or comparable areas, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census designated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas, standard consolidated statistical areas, and urbanized areas; and certain other geographic areas of the State. The abbreviated identification for this report is PC80-1-A (i.e., Population Census, 1980-Volume 1-Chapter A) followed by a number representing the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

A large portion of the information compiled from the 1980 Census of Population will appear in Volume 1, *Characteristics of the Population*, of which this report is part.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in

1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability between the 1980 data and the 1970 data shown in this report. More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and three appendixes), a table of contents, charts, 13 detailed tables, and maps. A map of the State appears after the table of contents and shows county names and boundaries, the names and boundaries of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), the names and locations of all places with a population of 25,000 or more, and SMSA central cities with fewer than 25,000 inhabitants. Then follow two pages of charts that precede the 13 tables. Each table is identified by a table number and title. The "stubhead" at the left under the title defines the types of geographic areas for which data are shown in the particular table and is considered part of the table title.

The tables are followed by a map section which includes:

- A "County Location Index" which presents the reference coordinates and map section numbers for each county on the county subdivision map, the legend to the county subdivision map, and a State map outlining the geographic area covered by each county subdivision map section.
- A county subdivision map, often covering several pages, that shows the names and boundaries of counties

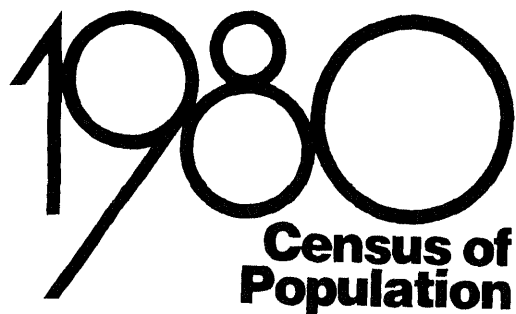
- (or equivalent areas), their subdivisions, and places, as recognized by the Census Bureau in the published tables.
- One map for each urbanized area in the State which shows the names and boundaries of all States, counties, county subdivisions, and places in the area, as well as the extent of territory defined as "urbanized." The report for each State containing part of a multi-State urbanized area includes the map for the entire urbanized area.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, census designated places, urbanized areas). Appendix B explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix C presents information on the sources of error in the data.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "... " mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- A minus sign preceding a figure denotes decrease.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1970 census reports, or that the area was erroneously omitted, or that the area was not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1970 census reports.
- CDP is census designated place.
- SCSA is standard consolidated statistical area.
- SMSA is standard metropolitan statistical area.
- (unorg.) is unorganized territory.



Number of Inhabitants

IDAHO

PC80-1-A14

Contents

(Page numbers listed here omit the State prefix number which appears as part of the page number for each page. The prefix for this State is 14)

MAPS	Page
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, Counties, and Selected Places.	3
County Location Index	23
County Subdivisions and Places.	24
Urbanized Areas	30

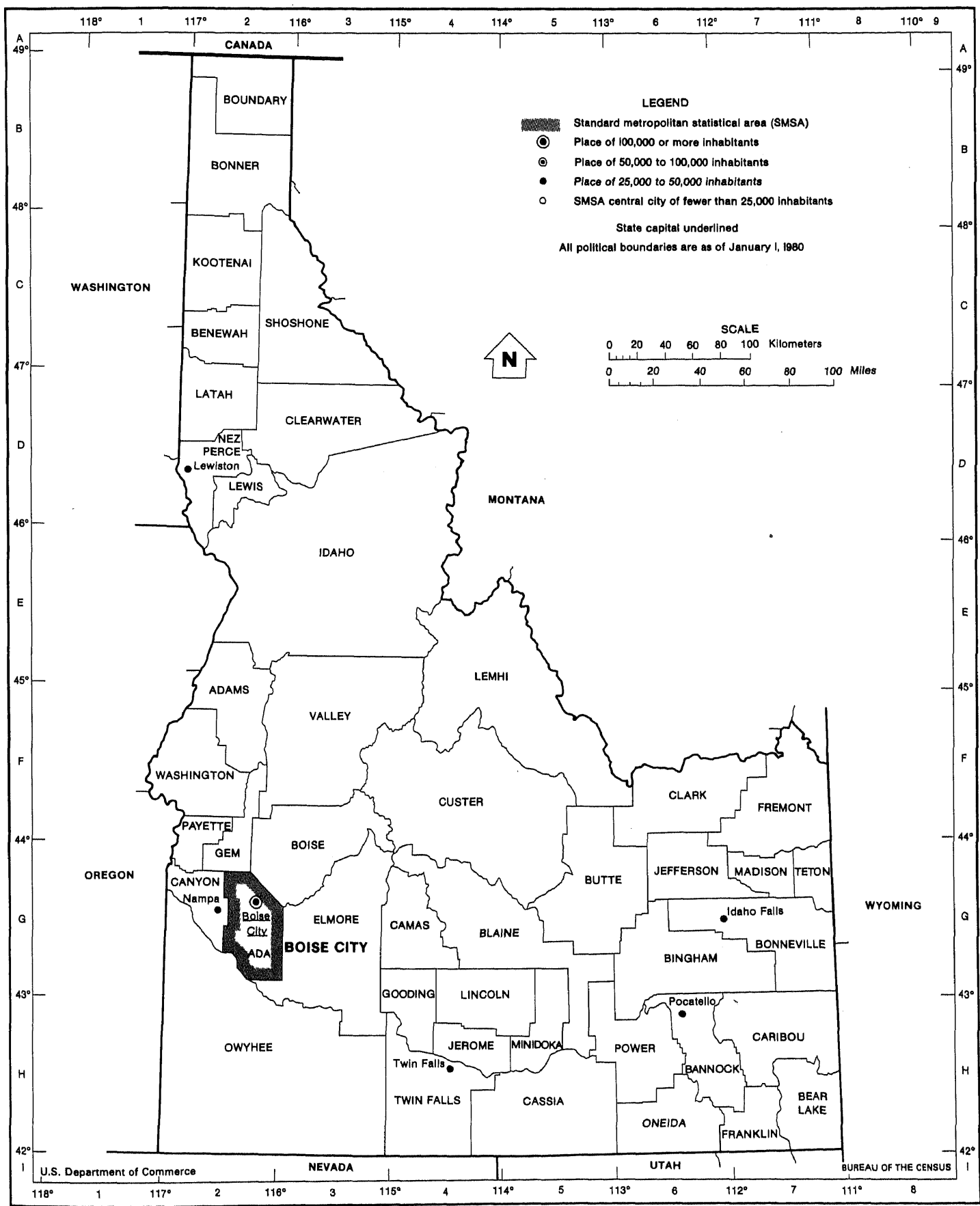
CHARTS	
Total Population and Percent Change From Preceding Census for the State: 1900 to 1980	4
Population and Percent Change by Type of Residence: 1980 and 1970	4
Percent Distribution by Type of Residence for the State: 1980 and 1970	5
A. Urban and Rural Residence	
B. Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)	

TABLES	
1. Population of the State: Earliest Census to 1980	7
Urban and Rural	
2. Land Area and Population: 1930 to 1980	8
Counties	
3. Population of Counties by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980 and 1970	9
Counties	
4. Population of County Subdivisions: 1960 to 1980	10
County Subdivisions	

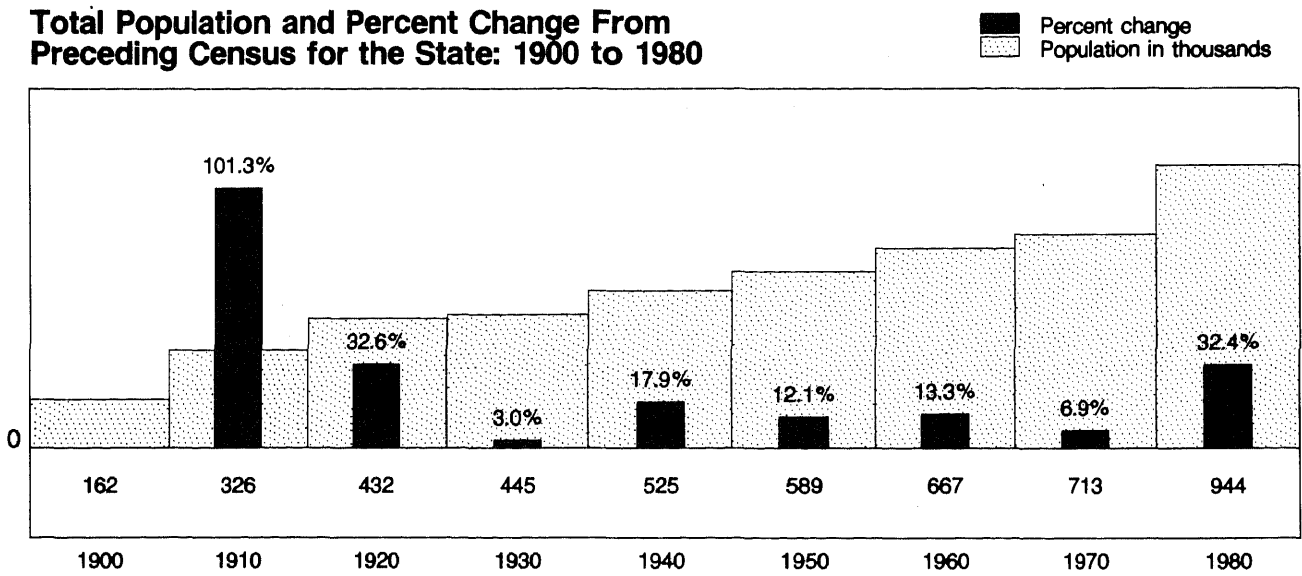
TABLES	Page
5. Population of Places: 1960 to 1980	14
Incorporated Places	
Census Designated Places	
6. Rank and Population of Incorporated Places of 5,000 or More in 1980: 1980 and 1970	15
Incorporated Places	
7. Population by Size of Place: 1980 and 1970	16
The State	
Urbanized Areas	
8. Population by Urban and Rural Residence: 1930 to 1980	17
Size of Place	
9. Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980.	18
The State	
Inside SMSA's	
Outside SMSA's	
10. Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Size of Place: 1980	20
The State	
Inside SMSA's	
Outside SMSA's	
11. Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's): 1960 to 1980.	22
Component Parts	
12. Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Type of Residence: 1980	22
SMSA's	
13. Population of Urbanized Areas: 1980 and 1970	22
Component Parts	

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

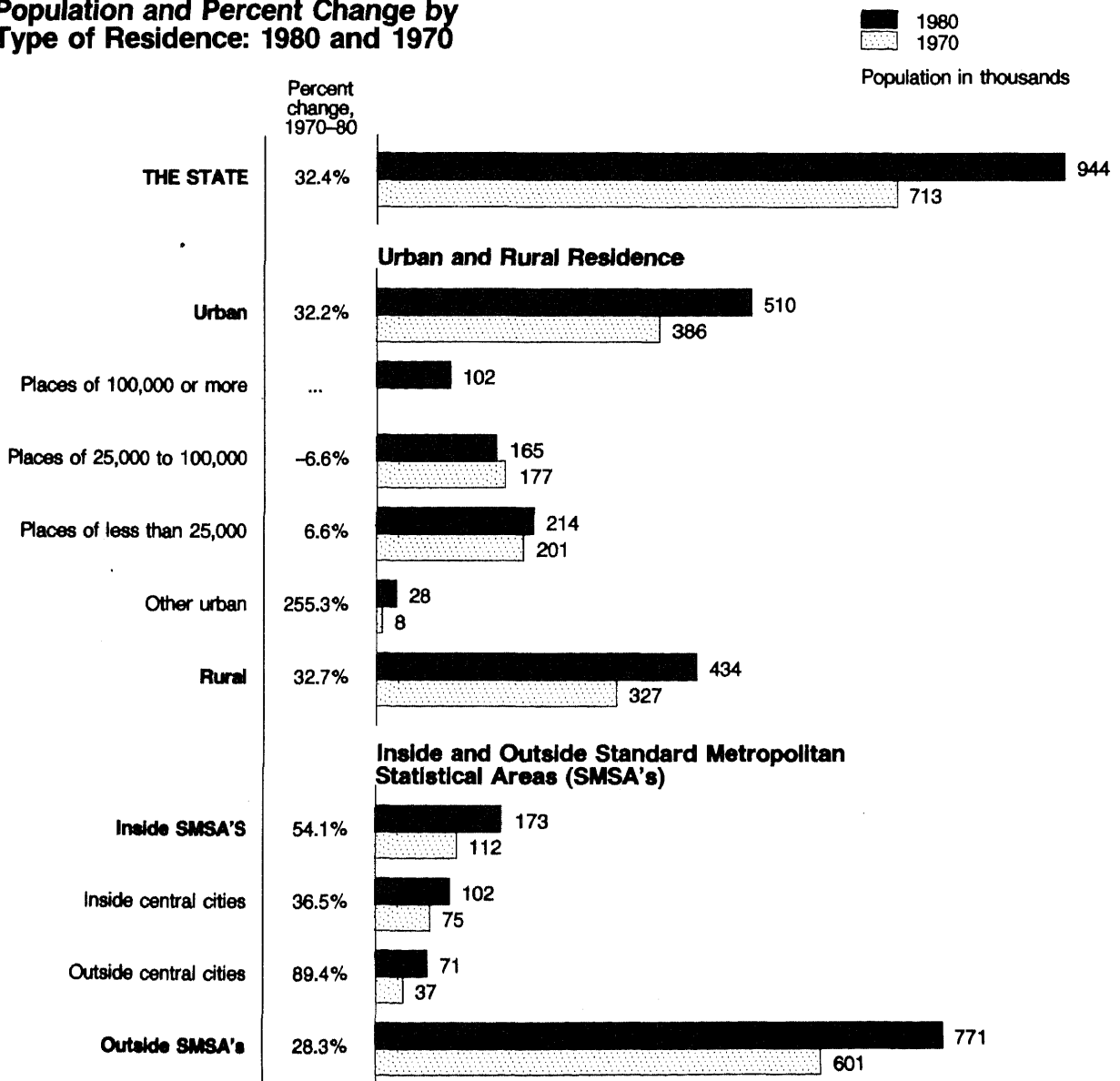
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, Counties, and Selected Places



Total Population and Percent Change From
Preceding Census for the State: 1900 to 1980

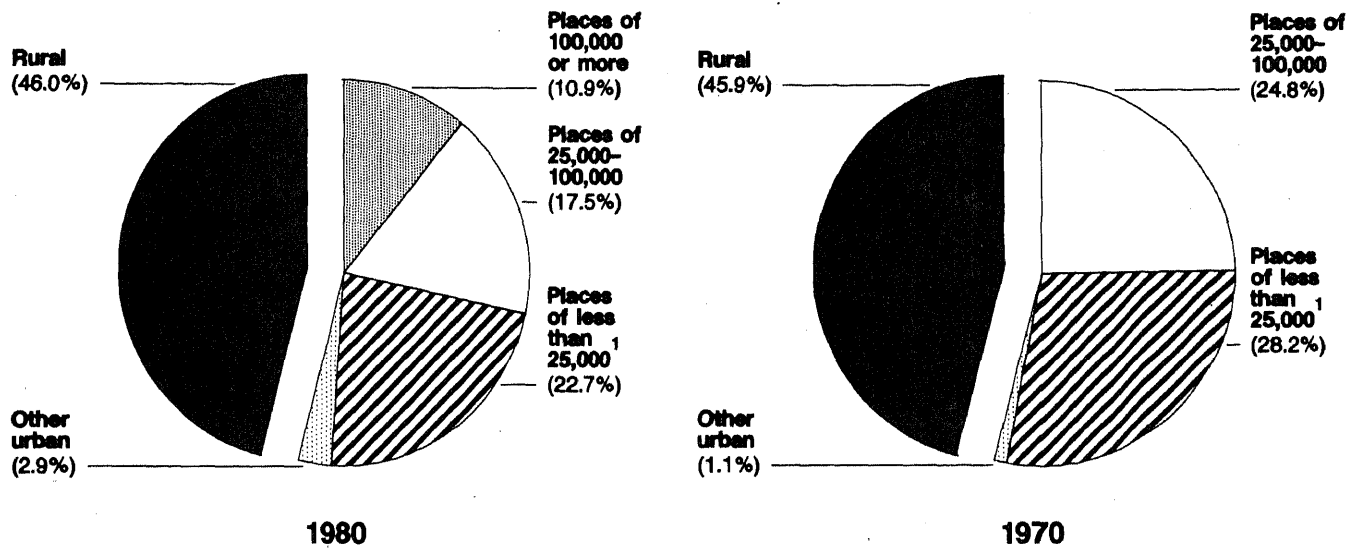


Population and Percent Change by
Type of Residence: 1980 and 1970



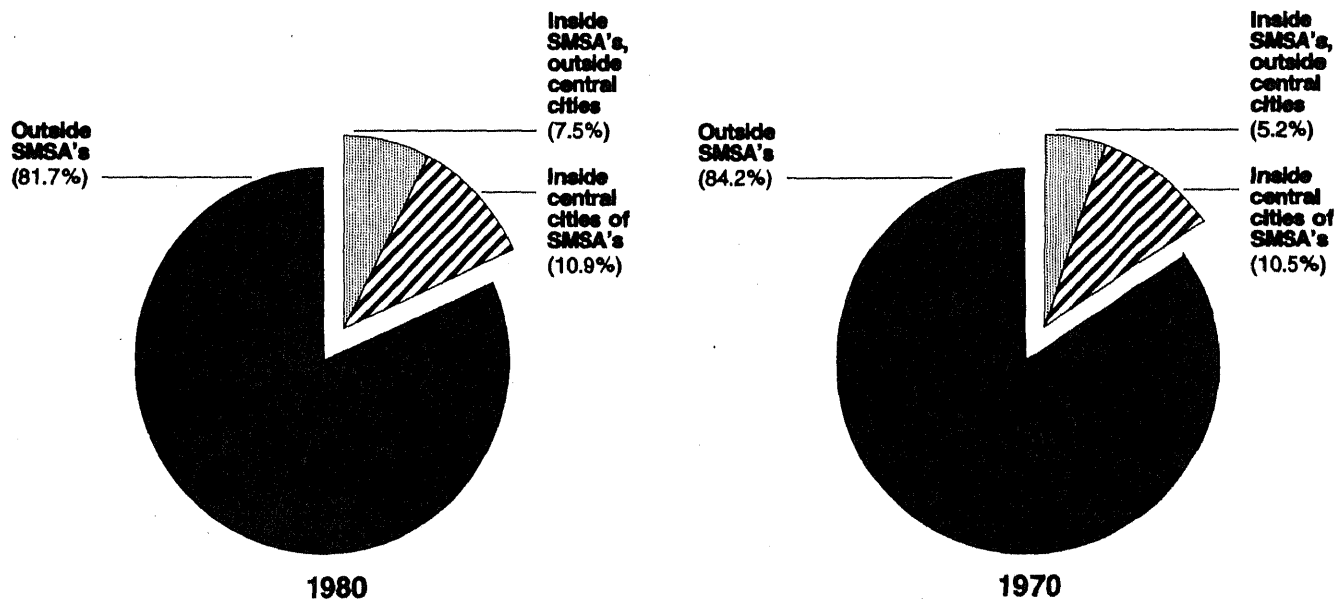
Percent Distribution by Type of Residence for the State: 1980 and 1970

A. URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE



¹ Excludes population of places in rural territory.

B. INSIDE AND OUTSIDE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA'S)



CORRECTION NOTE

Shown below are corrections to the 1980 census counts of the total population made after the tabulations for this report were completed. Any additional corrections made after this report is printed are available by writing to Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Corrections), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

The 1980 figures shown in this publication are subject to change pending the outcome of the various lawsuits dealing with the census counts.

	<u>1980 population</u>	
	<u>As shown in</u>	<u>Corrected</u>
	<u>the tables</u>	
The State.....	943 935	944 038
Ada County:		
Boise City division:		
Boise City city (pt.).....	102 451	102 160
Payette County.....	15 722	15 825
Fruitland division.....	4 735	4 921
Fruitland city (pt.).....	2 373	2 559
Payette division.....	7 738	7 655
Fruitland city (pt.).....	83	(1)
Boise City city (total).....	102 451	102 160
Fruitland city (total).....	2 456	2 559

¹Delete, not in Payette division.

Table 1. Population of the State: Earliest Census to 1980

[For description of current and previous urban definitions, see appendix A. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Urban and Rural

Current urban definition:

1980 (Apr. 1)-----	943 935	230 920	32.4	42	509 702	124 268	32.2	434 233	107 100	32.7	54.0	46.0
1970 (Apr. 1)-----	713 015	45 824	6.9	36	385 434	68 337	21.6	327 133	-22 961	-6.6	54.1	45.9
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	667 191	78 554	13.3	34	317 097	64 548	25.6	350 094	14 006	4.2	47.5	52.5
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	588 637	63 764	12.1	33	252 549	...	...	336 088	...	...	42.9	57.1

Previous urban definition:

1960 (Apr. 1)-----	667 191	78 554	13.3	29	276 258	42 120	18.0	390 933	36 434	10.3	41.4	58.6
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	588 637	63 764	12.1	29	234 138	57 430	32.5	354 499	6 334	1.8	39.8	60.2
1940 (Apr. 1)-----	524 873	79 841	17.9	26	176 708	47 201	36.4	348 165	32 640	10.3	33.7	66.3
1930 (Apr. 1)-----	445 032	13 166	3.0	21	129 507	10 470	8.8	315 525	2 696	0.9	29.1	70.9
1920 (Jan. 1)-----	431 866	106 272	32.6	20	119 037	49 139	70.3	312 829	57 133	22.3	27.6	72.4
1910 (Apr. 15)-----	325 594	163 822	101.3	12	69 898	59 895	598.8	255 696	103 927	68.5	21.5	78.5
1900 (June 1)-----	161 772	73 224	82.7	2	10 003	10 003	...	151 769	63 221	71.4	6.2	93.8
1890 (June 1)-----	88 548	55 938	171.5	-	-	-	-	88 548	55 938	171.5	-	100.0
1880 (June 1)-----	32 610	17 611	117.4	-	-	-	-	32 610	17 611	117.4	-	100.0
1870 (June 1)-----	14 999	...	...	-	-	...	...	14 999	...	...	-	100.0

Table 2. Land Area and Population: 1930 to 1980

[Counts relate to counties as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see introduction]

Counties	1980 land area		Population									
	Square miles	Square kilometers	1980			Percent change		1970	1960	1950	1940	1930
			Number	Per square mile	Per square kilometer	1970 to 1980	1960 to 1970					
The State	82 413	213 449	943 935	11.5	4.4	32.4	6.9	713 015	667 191	588 637	524 873	445 032
Ada	1 052	2 724	173 036	164.5	63.5	54.2	20.1	112 230	93 460	70 649	50 401	37 925
Adams	1 362	3 527	3 347	2.5	0.9	16.3	-3.4	2 877	2 978	3 347	3 407	2 867
Bannock	1 112	2 880	65 421	58.8	22.7	25.3	5.8	52 200	49 342	41 745	34 759	31 266
Bear Lake	990	2 565	6 931	7.0	2.7	19.5	-18.8	5 801	7 148	6 834	7 911	7 872
Benewah	784	2 030	8 292	10.6	4.1	33.1	3.2	6 230	6 036	6 173	7 332	6 371
Bingham	2 096	5 428	36 489	17.4	6.7	25.1	3.4	29 167	28 218	23 271	21 044	18 561
Blaine	2 635	6 825	9 841	3.7	1.4	71.2	25.0	4 598	5 384	5 295	3 768	1 847
Boise	1 901	4 923	2 999	1.6	0.6	70.1	7.1	1 763	1 646	1 776	2 333	13 152
Bonner	1 727	4 472	24 163	14.0	5.4	55.3	-0.2	15 560	15 587	14 853	15 667	19 664
Bonneville	1 840	4 765	65 980	35.9	13.8	25.8	11.8	52 457	46 906	30 210	25 697	
Boundary	1 268	3 284	7 289	5.7	2.2	32.9	-5.6	5 484	5 809	5 908	5 987	4 555
Butte	2 236	5 792	3 342	1.5	0.6	14.3	-16.4	2 925	3 498	2 722	1 877	1 934
Camas	1 071	2 774	818	0.8	0.3	12.4	-20.6	728	917	1 079	1 360	1 411
Canyon	584	1 512	83 756	143.4	55.4	36.7	6.3	61 288	57 662	53 597	40 987	30 930
Caribou	1 763	4 566	8 695	4.9	1.9	33.1	9.3	6 534	5 976	5 576	2 284	2 121
Cassia	2 560	6 631	19 427	7.6	2.9	14.2	5.6	17 017	16 121	14 629	14 430	13 116
Clark	1 763	4 567	798	0.5	0.2	7.7	-19.0	741	915	918	1 005	1 122
Clearwater	2 236	5 792	10 390	4.6	1.8	-4.4	27.2	10 871	8 548	8 217	8 243	6 599
Custer	4 927	12 762	3 385	0.7	0.3	14.1	-1.0	2 967	2 996	3 318	3 549	3 162
Elmore	3 071	7 955	21 565	7.0	2.7	23.4	4.5	17 479	16 719	6 687	5 518	4 491
Franklin	664	1 719	8 895	13.4	5.2	20.6	-12.8	7 373	8 457	9 867	10 229	9 379
Fremont	1 852	4 796	10 813	5.8	2.3	24.1	0.4	8 710	8 679	9 351	10 304	9 924
Gem	558	1 446	11 972	21.5	8.3	27.5	2.8	9 387	9 127	8 730	9 544	7 419
Gooding	728	1 886	11 874	16.3	6.3	37.4	-9.4	8 645	9 544	11 101	9 257	7 580
Idaho	8 497	22 008	14 769	1.7	0.7	14.6	-4.8	12 891	13 542	11 423	12 691	10 107
Jefferson	1 093	2 830	15 304	14.0	5.4	30.4	0.6	11 740	11 672	10 495	10 762	9 171
Jerome	601	1 556	14 840	24.7	9.5	44.7	-12.5	10 253	11 712	12 080	9 900	8 358
Kootenai	1 240	3 211	59 770	48.2	18.6	69.2	19.5	35 332	29 556	24 947	22 283	19 469
Latah	1 077	2 789	28 749	26.7	10.3	15.5	17.6	24 898	21 170	20 971	18 804	17 798
Lemhi	4 564	11 820	7 460	1.6	0.6	34.0	-4.3	5 566	5 816	6 278	6 521	4 643
Lewis	478	1 237	4 118	8.6	3.3	6.5	-12.6	3 867	4 423	4 208	4 666	5 238
Lincoln	1 205	3 122	3 436	2.9	1.1	12.4	-17.1	3 057	3 686	4 256	4 230	3 242
Madison	468	1 213	19 480	41.6	16.1	44.8	42.8	13 452	9 417	9 156	9 186	8 316
Minidoka	758	1 962	19 718	26.0	10.0	25.3	9.3	15 731	14 394	9 785	9 870	8 403
Nez Perce	845	2 188	33 220	39.3	15.2	9.4	12.2	30 376	27 066	22 658	18 873	17 591
Oneida	1 200	3 109	3 258	2.7	1.0	13.8	-20.5	2 864	3 603	4 387	5 417	5 870
Owyhee	7 643	19 796	8 272	1.1	0.4	28.8	0.7	6 422	6 375	6 307	5 652	4 103
Payette	405	1 049	15 722	38.8	15.0	26.8	0.3	12 401	12 363	11 921	9 511	7 318
Power	1 403	3 633	6 844	4.9	1.9	40.7	18.3	4 864	4 111	3 988	3 965	4 457
Shoshone	2 641	6 839	19 226	7.3	2.8	-2.5	-5.5	19 718	20 876	22 806	21 230	19 060
Teton	448	1 160	2 897	6.5	2.5	23.2	-10.9	2 351	2 639	3 204	3 601	3 573
Twin Falls	1 944	5 035	52 927	27.2	10.5	26.6	-0.1	41 807	41 842	40 979	36 403	29 828
Valley	3 670	9 506	5 604	1.5	0.6	55.3	-1.5	3 609	3 663	4 270	4 035	3 488
Washington	1 454	3 767	8 803	6.1	2.3	15.3	-8.9	7 633	8 378	8 576	8 853	7 962

Table 3. Population of Counties by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980 and 1970

[Counts relate to counties as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Counties	Urban					Rural						
	1980				1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980	1980				1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980
	Total	Percent of total population	Inside urbanized areas	Outside urbanized areas			Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Places of less than 1,000	Other rural		
The State	509 702	54.0	188 249	321 453	385 434	32.2	434 233	56 512	46 249	331 472	327 133	32.7
Ada	144 126	83.3	134 848	9 278	87 803	64.1	28 910	1 767	—	27 143	24 427	18.4
Adams	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 347	—	1 493	1 854	2 877	16.3
Bannock	53 401	81.6	53 401	—	42 960	24.3	12 020	—	3 050	8 970	9 240	30.1
Bear Lake	3 107	44.8	—	3 107	2 604	19.3	3 824	—	1 674	2 150	3 197	19.6
Benevolah	2 794	33.7	—	2 794	2 571	8.7	5 498	—	928	4 570	3 659	56.3
Bingham	13 365	36.6	—	13 365	11 330	18.0	23 124	1 528	908	20 688	17 837	29.6
Blaine	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 841	5 325	545	3 971	5 749	71.2
Boise	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 999	—	1 089	1 910	1 763	70.7
Bonner	4 460	18.5	—	4 460	4 144	7.6	19 703	1 639	1 749	16 315	11 416	72.6
Bonneville	44 259	67.1	—	44 259	35 776	23.7	21 721	1 072	1 141	19 508	15 474	40.4
Boundary	—	—	—	—	2 796	-100.0	7 289	1 906	386	4 997	3 575	103.9
Butte	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 342	1 241	303	1 798	2 925	14.3
Camas	—	—	—	—	—	—	818	—	404	414	728	12.4
Canyon	42 811	51.1	—	42 811	34 987	22.4	40 945	4 981	1 376	34 588	26 301	55.7
Caribou	4 051	46.6	—	4 051	2 977	36.1	4 644	1 216	505	2 923	3 557	30.6
Cassia	8 525	43.9	—	8 525	8 079	5.5	10 902	—	1 421	9 481	8 938	22.0
Clark	—	—	—	—	—	—	798	—	442	356	741	7.7
Clearwater	3 711	35.7	—	3 711	3 883	-4.4	6 679	1 060	1 093	4 526	6 988	-4.4
Custer	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 385	—	1 469	1 916	2 967	14.1
Elmore	13 943	64.7	—	13 943	12 489	11.6	7 622	1 374	—	6 248	4 990	52.7
Franklin	3 759	42.3	—	3 759	3 310	13.6	5 136	—	1 375	3 761	4 063	26.4
Fremont	3 212	29.7	—	3 212	2 877	11.6	7 601	1 219	1 331	5 051	5 833	30.3
Gem	4 605	38.5	—	4 605	3 945	16.7	7 367	—	—	7 367	5 442	35.4
Gooding	2 949	24.8	—	2 949	2 599	13.5	8 925	1 974	810	6 141	6 046	47.6
Idaho	3 666	24.8	—	3 666	3 636	0.8	11 103	—	2 803	8 300	9 255	20.0
Jefferson	2 624	17.1	—	2 624	—	—	12 680	—	2 404	10 276	11 619	9.1
Jerome	6 891	46.4	—	6 891	4 183	64.7	7 949	—	851	7 098	6 070	31.0
Kootenai	28 376	47.5	—	28 376	16 228	74.9	31 394	3 164	2 459	25 771	19 104	64.3
Latah	16 513	57.4	—	16 513	14 146	16.7	12 236	—	4 429	7 807	10 745	13.9
Lemhi	3 308	44.3	—	3 308	2 910	13.7	4 152	—	114	4 038	2 656	56.3
Lewis	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 118	1 478	1 564	1 076	3 867	6.5
Lincoln	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 436	1 242	458	1 736	3 057	12.4
Madison	11 559	59.3	—	11 559	8 272	39.7	7 921	1 022	—	6 899	5 180	52.9
Minidoka	8 601	43.6	—	8 601	4 763	80.6	11 117	—	1 141	9 976	10 968	1.4
Nez Perce	27 986	84.2	—	27 986	26 068	7.4	5 234	1 043	470	3 721	4 308	21.5
Oneida	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 258	1 915	—	1 343	2 864	13.8
Owyhee	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 272	2 078	1 152	5 042	6 422	28.8
Payette	5 448	34.7	—	5 448	4 521	20.5	10 274	3 642	—	6 632	7 880	30.4
Power	3 626	53.0	—	3 626	2 769	30.9	3 218	—	283	2 935	2 095	53.6
Shoshone	3 417	17.8	—	3 417	3 811	-10.3	15 809	7 408	1 199	7 202	15 907	-0.6
Teton	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 897	—	1 241	1 656	2 351	23.2
Twin Falls	29 838	56.4	—	29 838	24 889	19.9	23 089	5 030	472	17 587	16 918	36.5
Valley	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 604	2 188	1 084	2 332	3 609	55.3
Washington	4 771	54.2	—	4 771	4 108	16.1	4 032	—	633	3 399	3 525	14.4

Table 4. Population of County Subdivisions: 1960 to 1980

[Total population of a place in two or more county subdivisions appears in table 5. Counts relate to county subdivisions and places as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

County Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960	County Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960
The State	943 935	713 015	667 191	Banner County—Con.			
Ada County ¹	173 036	112 230	93 460	Sandpoint division	11 112	8 262	8 143
Boise City division	154 735	...	...	Kootenai city ²	280	168	180
Boise City city (pt.) ¹	102 451	74 990	34 481	Ponderay city (pt.) ¹	396	275	230
Garden City city (pt.) ¹	4 568	2 368	1 681	Sandpoint city ²	4 460	4 144	4 355
Meridian city ¹	6 658	2 616	2 081	Bonneville County ¹⁰	65 980	52 457	46 906
Boise Hills division	1 184	360	2 818	Idaho Falls division	57 515	...	...
Eagle division	8 631	4 128	3 222	Ammon city ¹⁰	4 669	2 545	1 882
Eagle city ¹	2 620	...	...	Idaho Falls city ¹⁰	39 590	35 776	33 161
Garden City city (pt.) ¹	3	...	...	Idaho Falls West division	1 072	890	702
Kuna division	4 048	...	...	Idaho Falls city ¹⁰	1 656	...	...
Kuna city ¹	1 767	593	516	Idaho Falls West division	1 794	...	...
Orchard division	4 438	411	491	Idaho Falls West division	1 113	228	330
Boise City city (pt.) ¹	...	...	...	Idaho Falls West division	135	235	217
Adams County ²	3 347	2 877	2 978	Idaho Falls West division	5 015	...	...
Council division	2 235	899	827	Ririe city (pt.) ¹⁰	60	47	19
Council city	917	...	...	Ucon city ¹⁰	833	664	532
New Meadows division	1 112	605	647	Boundary County ¹¹	7 289	5 484	5 809
New Meadows city ²	576	...	...	Bonners Ferry division	4 908	...	...
Bannock County ³	65 421	52 200	49 342	Bonners Ferry city ¹¹	1 906	1 909	1 921
Fort Hall division	1 622	954	865	Moyie Springs division	1 326	...	...
Inkom division	2 825	522	528	Moyie Springs city ¹¹	386	203	196
Inkom city ³	830	...	...	Naples division	1 055	651	697
Pocatello city (pt.) ³	12	...	...	Butte County ¹²	3 342	2 925	3 498
Pocatello division	56 185	2 924	1 590	Arco division	2 903	2 532	3 151
Chubbuck city ³	46 274	40 036	28 534	Arco city ¹²	1 241	1 244	1 562
Pocatello city (pt.) ³	4 789	...	...	Butte City city	93	42	104
South Bannock division	338	252	303	Moore city	210	156	358
Animo city ³	645	586	726	Howe division	439	393	347
Downey city ³	467	516	593	Comas County	818	728	917
Lava Hot Springs city	770	623	557	East Comas division	139	153	...
McCammon city	54	...	...	West Comas division	679	575	...
Pocatello city (pt.) ³	...	...	...	Fairfield city	404	336	474
Bear Lake County ⁴	6 931	5 801	7 148	Canyon County ¹³	83 756	61 288	57 662
Georgetown division	831	...	...	Caldwell division	23 286	...	...
Georgetown city	544	421	551	Caldwell city (pt.) ¹³	17 699	14 219	12 230
Montpelier division	4 146	3 470	4 293	Greenleaf city (pt.) ¹³	613	...	...
Montpelier city ⁴	3 107	2 604	3 146	Huston division	2 253	...	...
Paris division	1 954	...	...	Melba division	1 247	1 105	1 012
Bloomington city	212	186	254	Melba city	276	197	197
Paris city	707	615	746	Middleton division	6 062	...	...
St. Charles city	211	200	300	Caldwell city (pt.) ¹³	1 901	739	541
Benewah County ⁵	8 292	6 230	6 036	Middleton city ¹³	41 783	...	...
Plummer division	2 309	...	...	Nampa division	25 112	20 768	18 897
Charcolet city	181	95	101	Caldwell city (pt.) ¹³	...	...	...
Plummer city ⁵	634	443	344	Nampa city ¹³	...	...	...
St. Maries division	5 352	...	...	Notus division	1 493	...	...
St. Maries city	2 794	2 571	2 435	Notus city	437	304	324
Tensed division	631	...	...	Parma division	3 991	...	...
Tensed city	113	151	184	Parma city ¹⁴	1 820	1 228	1 295
Bingham County ⁶	36 489	29 167	28 218	Wildor division	3 641	...	...
Aberdeen division	2 848	3 107	3 290	Greenleaf city (pt.) ¹⁴	50	...	...
Aberdeen city ⁶	1 528	1 542	1 484	Wildor city ¹⁴	1 260	564	603
Alridge division	359	89	68	Caribou County ¹⁴	8 695	6 534	5 976
Atomic City division	2 266	...	...	Bancroft division	976	...	...
Atomic City city ⁶	34	24	141	Bancroft city ¹⁴	505	366	416
Blackfoot division	12 173	...	...	Fort Hall division	...	...	...
Blackfoot city ⁶	10 065	8 716	7 378	Grace division	2 434	...	...
Firth division	3 023	...	...	Grace city	1 216	826	725
Basalt city	414	349	275	Soda Springs division	4 993	...	...
Firth city ⁶	460	362	322	Soda Springs city ¹⁴	4 051	2 977	2 424
Fort Hall division	2 262	1 728	1 839	Wayan division	292	250	267
Moreland division	7 765	...	...	Cassia County ¹⁵	19 427	17 017	16 121
Shelley division	5 793	...	...	Albion division	2 470	...	...
Shelley city ⁶	3 900	2 614	2 612	Albion city	286	229	415
Blaine County ⁷	9 841	5 749	4 598	Malta city	196	196	...
Carey division	802	...	...	Burley division	12 355	11 258	10 138
Halley-Bellevue division	4 772	...	...	Burley city (pt.) ¹⁵	8 525	8 079	7 508
Bellevue city	1 016	537	384	Dedo division	2 422	2 058	2 260
Halley city ⁷	2 109	1 425	1 185	Dedo city	276	251	237
Ketchum division	4 267	2 273	1 481	Oakley division	2 180	...	...
Ketchum city ⁷	2 200	1 454	746	Oakley city	663	656	613
Sun Valley city ⁷	545	180	317	Clark County ¹⁶	798	741	915
Boise County ⁸	2 999	1 763	1 646	East Clark division	130	...	...
Garden Valley division	767	426	361	Spencer city	29	45	100
Crouch city	69	71	89	West Clark division	668	...	...
Horseshoe Bend division	1 264	...	...	Dubois city	413	400	447
Horseshoe Bend city	700	511	480	Clearwater County ¹⁷	10 390	10 871	8 548
Placerville city	20	14	12	Elk River division	1 086	...	...
Idaho City division	968	...	...	Elk River city	265	383	382
Idaho City city ⁸	300	164	188	Naz Perce division	6 079	...	...
Bonner County ⁹	24 163	15 560	15 587	Orofino city ¹⁷	3 711	3 883	2 471
Blanchard-Glengary division	7 065	3 161	2 910	Pierce-Headquarters division	1 610	...	...
Oldtown city (pt.) ¹	230	144	170	Pierce city	1 060	1 218	522
Ponderay city (pt.) ¹	3	...	...	Walpole division	1 615	...	...
Clark Fork division	1 672	1 000	1 181	Walpole city ¹⁷	828	713	...
Clark Fork city ⁹	449	367	452	Custer County ¹⁸	3 385	2 967	2 996
East Hope city	258	175	154	Challis division	1 746	...	...
Hope city	106	63	96	Challis city ¹⁸	758	784	732
Priest River division	4 314	3 137	3 353	Clayton city	43	36	...
Oldtown city (pt.)	27	17	41	Mackay division	1 269	...	...
Priest River city ⁹	1 639	1 493	1 749	Lost River city	28	40	58
				Mackay city ¹⁸	541	539	652
				Stanley division	370	...	...
				Stanley city ¹⁸	99	47	35

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Population of County Subdivisions: 1960 to 1980—Con.

[Total population of a place in two or more county subdivisions appears in table 5. Counts relate to county subdivisions and places as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

County Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960	County Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960
Elmore County ¹⁹	21 565	17 479	16 719	Kootenai County—Con.	4 966	...	...
Atlanta division	175	168	220	Spirit Lake—Athol division	...	...	...
Glenns Ferry division	2 787	2 251	2 508	Athol city ²⁷	312	190	214
Glenns Ferry city ¹⁹	1 374	1 386	1 374	Spirit Lake city ²⁷	834	622	693
Mountain Home division	18 603	15 060	13 991	Worley division	1 197	...	...
Mountain Home city ¹⁹	7 540	6 451	5 984	Worley city	206	235	241
Mountain Home AFB (CDP)	6 403	6 038	...				
Franklin County ²⁰	8 895	7 373	8 457	Latah County ²⁸	28 749	24 898	21 170
Dayton division	1 771	1 397	1 641	Deary—Bovill division	1 514	...	...
Clifton city ²⁰	208	137	150	Bovill city	289	350	357
Dayton city	368	198	212	Deary city	539	411	349
Oxford city	66	75	83	Genesee division	1 392	1 165	1 103
Weston city	310	230	284	Genesee city	791	619	535
Mink Creek division	780	658	909	Moscow division	19 464	...	...
Preston division	6 344	5 318	5 907	Moscow city ²⁸	16 513	14 146	11 183
Franklin city	423	402	446	Portlatch division	3 417	...	...
Preston city ²⁰	3 759	3 310	3 640	Onaway city ²⁸	254	166	191
				Portlatch city	819	871	880
Fremont County ²¹	10 813	8 710	8 679	Troy—Juliaetta—Kendrick division	2 962	...	...
Ashton division	2 547	...	...	Juliaetta city ²⁸	522	423	368
Ashton city	1 219	1 187	1 242	Kendrick city ²⁸	395	426	443
Drummond city	25	13	31	Troy city ²⁸	820	541	555
Island Park division	765	...	...		
Island Park city	154	136	53	Lemhi County ²⁹	7 460	5 566	5 816
Warm River city ²¹	2	10	20	Forney division	119	70	255
St. Anthony division	6 492	5 340	5 236	Leadore division	623	593	666
Parker city	262	266	...	Leadore city	114	111	141
St. Anthony city ²¹	3 212	2 877	2 700	Patterson division	357	...	...
Teton—Newdale division	1 009	774	795	Salmon division	6 361	...	...
Newdale city	329	267	272	Salmon city ²⁹	3 308	2 910	2 944
Teton city	559	390	399				
Yellowstone National Park division	—	—	—	Lewis County ³⁰	4 118	3 867	4 423
				Craigmont division	863	...	...
Gem County ²²	11 972	9 387	9 127	Craigmont city ³⁰	617	554	703
Emmett Bench division	2 548	1 876	1 636	Kamiah division	1 805	...	...
Emmett Valley division	8 760	6 853	6 742	Kamiah city ³⁰	1 478	1 307	1 245
Emmett city ²²	4 605	3 945	3 769	Lewis South division	28	...	...
Sweet division	664	658	749	Nezperce division	777	...	...
				Nezperce city	517	555	667
Gooding County ²³	11 874	8 645	9 544	Winchester division	645	...	...
Bliss division	823	...	...	Reubens city	87	81	113
Bliss city	208	114	91	Winchester city ³⁰	343	274	427
Gooding division	5 219	...	...		
Gooding city ²³	2 949	2 599	2 750	Lincoln County ³¹	3 436	3 057	3 686
Hagerman division	1 615	...	...	Richfield division	823	630	851
Hagerman city ²³	602	436	430	Richfield city	357	290	329
Wendell division	4 217	...	...	Shoshone division	2 613	2 427	2 835
Wendell city ²³	1 974	1 122	1 232	Dietrich city	101	84	118
				Shoshone city ³¹	1 242	1 233	1 416
Idaho County ²⁴	14 769	12 891	13 542				
Cottonwood division	1 921	...	...	Madison County ³²	19 480	13 452	9 417
Cottonwood city ²⁴	941	867	1 081	Moody Creek division	208	...	...
Elk City division	1 795	...	...	Sugar City division	3 869	...	...
Grangeville division	5 687	...	...	Sugar City city ³²	1 022	617	584
Grangeville city ²⁴	3 666	3 636	3 642	Thornton division	15 403	...	...
White Bird city	154	185	253	Rexburg city ³²	11 559	8 272	4 767
Nez Perce division	3 918	...	...		
Ferdinand city	144	157	176	Minidoka County ³³	19 718	15 731	14 994
Kootska city	784	809	801	Heyburn division	4 826	3 308	2 108
Sittes city ²⁴	253	263	299	Burley city (pt.)	236	200	...
				Heyburn city	2 889	1 637	829
Riggins division	1 448	...	...	Minidoka division	1 486	1 501	1 805
Riggins city ²⁴	527	533	588	Minidoka city	101	131	154
				Paul division	3 592	2 709	2 764
Jefferson County ²⁵	15 304	11 740	11 672	Paul city ³³	940	911	701
Hamer division	2 331	1 900	1 841	Rupert division	9 814	8 213	7 717
Hamer city	73	81	144	Acequia city	100	107	107
Mud Lake city ²⁵	243	194	187	Rupert city ³³	5 476	4 563	4 153
Lewisville—Menan division	3 180	...	...		
Lewisville city	502	468	385	Nez Perce County ³⁴	33 220	30 376	27 066
Menan city	605	545	496	Leland division	380	...	...
Rigby division	7 316	...	...	Lewiston division	29 066	...	...
Rigby city ²⁵	2 624	2 324	2 281	Lewiston city ³⁴	27 986	26 068	12 691
Ririe division	1 157	1 041	1 010	Nez Perce division	3 774	...	...
Ririe city (pt.) ²⁵	495	528	541	Culdesac city ³⁴	261	211	209
				Lapwai city ³⁴	1 043	400	500
Roberts division	1 320	910	991	Peck city ³⁴	209	238	186
Roberts city ²⁵	466	393	422				
Jerome County ²⁶	14 840	10 253	11 712	Oneida County ³⁵	3 258	2 864	3 603
Eden—Hazelton division	2 434	...	...	Holbrook division	333	226	265
Eden city	355	343	426	Malad division	2 925	2 638	3 338
Hazelton city ²⁶	496	396	433	Malad City city ³⁵	1 915	1 848	2 274
Hunt division	474	491	516				
Jerome division	11 932	...	...	Owyhee County ³⁶	8 272	6 422	6 375
Jerome city ²⁶	6 891	4 183	4 761	Bruneau division	682	571	681
				Grand View division	1 285	954	893
Kootenai County ²⁷	59 770	35 332	29 556	Grand View city ³⁶	366	...	...
Coeur d'Alene division	35 550	...	...	Homedale division	3 185	2 408	2 581
Coeur d'Alene city ²⁷	20 054	16 228	14 291	Homedale city ³⁶	2 078	1 411	1 381
Dalton Gardens city	1 795	1 559	1 083	Marsing division	2 095	1 739	1 483
Fernan Lake city ²⁷	178	179	134	Marsing city ³⁶	786	610	555
Hayden city ²⁷	2 586	1 285	901	Murphy division	830	614	586
Hayden Lake city ²⁷	273	260	247	Western Shoshone division	195	136	151
Harrison division	2 452	...	...		
Harrison city ²⁷	260	249	249	Payette County ³⁷	15 722	12 401	12 363
Post Falls—Rathdrum division	15 605	...	...	Fruitland division	4 735	3 235	2 960
Hauser city ²⁷	305	349	127	Fruitland city (pt.) ³⁷	2 373	1 576	804
Huetter city	65	49	114	New Plymouth division	3 249	2 629	2 725
Post Falls city ²⁷	5 736	2 371	1 983	New Plymouth city ³⁷	1 186	986	940
Rathdrum city ²⁷	1 369	741	710	Payette division	7 738	...	...
State Line city ²⁷	26	22	33	Payette city (pt.) ³⁷	83	...	...
				Payette city ³⁷	5 448	4 521	4 451
				Power County ³⁸	6 844	4 864	4 111
				American Falls division	5 094	3 747	2 901
				American Falls city ³⁸	3 626	2 769	2 123

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

Table 4. Population of County Subdivisions: 1960 to 1980—Con.

[Total population of a place in two or more county subdivisions appears in table 5. Counts relate to county subdivisions and places as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction.]

County Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960
Power County—Con.			
Arbon division	167	...	...
Fort Hall division	899	...	...
Rockland division	684	547	749
Rockland city ⁴¹	283	209	258
Shoshone County ⁴¹			
Avery-Clarkia division	19 226	19 718	20 876
Kallogg division	560	506	594
Kallogg city ⁴¹	10 290	...	...
Pinehurst city ⁴¹	3 417	3 811	5 061
Smelterville city ⁴¹	2 183	...	...
Wardner city ⁴¹	776	967	1 127
Mullan division	423	492	577
Mullan city	1 517	1 517	1 684
Murray division	1 269	1 279	1 477
Wallace division	721	...	...
Osburn city	6 138	6 875	6 958
Wallace city	2 220	2 248	1 788
	1 736	2 206	2 412
Teton County ⁴⁰			
Driggs division	2 897	2 351	2 639
Driggs city ⁴⁰	1 307	1 121	1 276
Tetonia division	727	727	824
Tetonia city	768	552	605
Victor division	191	176	194
Victor city	822	678	758
	323	241	240
Twin Falls County ⁴¹			
Buhl division	52 927	41 807	41 842
Buhl city ⁴¹	8 470	...	...
Castleford city ⁴¹	3 629	2 975	3 059
Filer division	191	174	274
Filer city ⁴¹	4 204	...	...
Hollister division	1 645	1 173	1 249
Hollister city	915	...	...
Kimberly division	167	57	60
Hansen city ⁴¹	5 439	...	...
Kimberly city ⁴¹	1 078	415	427
	2 307	1 557	1 298
Valley County ⁴²			
Cascade division	1 097	1 086	1 379
Cascade city ⁴²	114	124	214
McCall division	32 161	...	...
Donnelly city	26 209	21 914	20 126
McCall city ⁴²	641	257	218
Stibnite division	5 604	3 609	3 663
	1 498	1 059	1 138
	945	833	923
	4 027	2 519	2 493
	139	114	161
	2 188	1 758	1 423
	79	31	32
Washington County ⁴³			
Cambridge division	8 803	7 633	8 378
Cambridge city ⁴³	967	901	1 080
Midvale division	428	383	473
Midvale city	745	767	879
Weiser division	205	176	211
Weiser city	7 091	5 965	6 419
	4 771	4 108	4 208

NOTE: The county subdivisions in this State are census county divisions (CCD's); see the text for additional information.

¹ADA COUNTY. Eagle city was incorporated (1970 population: 359). Annexations were made by Boise City, Eagle, Garden City, Kuna, and Meridian cities. Area was detached by Boise City city. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Boise City (105,228) and Kuna (2,103).

²ADAMS COUNTY. Annexations were made by New Meadows city. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Council (1,800) and New Meadows (1,077).

³BANNOCK COUNTY. Annexations were made by Inkom, Pocatello, Chubbuck, Arimo, and Downey cities. Area was detached by Pocatello and Chubbuck cities. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Inkom (1,837), Pocatello (45,483), and South Bannock (3,926).

⁴BEAR LAKE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Montpeller city. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Georgetown (574) and Paris (1,757).

⁵BENEWAH COUNTY. Annexations were made by Plummer city. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Plummer (1,466), St. Maries (4,066), and Tensed (698).

⁶BINGHAM COUNTY. Annexations were made by Aberdeen, Atomic City, Blackfoot, Firth, and Shelley cities. Area was detached by Blackfoot city. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Atomic City (1,844), Blackfoot (10,818), Firth (2,141), Moreland (5,184), and Shelley (4,256).

⁷BLAINE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Halley and Sun Valley cities. Area was detached by Ketchum and Sun Valley cities. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and

names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Carey (1,219) and Halley-Bellevue (2,257).

⁸BOISE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Idaho City city. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Horseshoe Bend (903) and Idaho City (434).

⁹BONNER COUNTY. Annexations were made by Priest River, Kootenai, Ponderay, and Sandpoint cities. Clark Fork division and city were returned as Clarks Fork in 1970.

¹⁰BONNEVILLE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Ammon, Idaho Falls, Swan Valley, Ririe, and Ucon cities. Area was detached by Ammon, Idaho Falls, Ririe, and Ucon cities. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Idaho Falls (46,297), Idaho Falls West (1,879), Swan Valley (1,089), and Ucon (3,192).

¹¹BOUNDARY COUNTY. Annexations were made by Bonners Ferry and Moyle Springs cities. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Bonners Ferry (4,058) and Moyle Springs (775).

¹²BUTTE COUNTY. Area was detached by Arco city.

¹³CANYON COUNTY. Greenleaf city was incorporated (1970 population: 323). Annexations were made by Caldwell, Greenleaf, Meiba, Middleton, Nampa, Parma, and Wilder cities. Area was detached by Caldwell and Parma cities. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Caldwell (17,107), Huston (1,565), Middleton (2,740), Nampa (30,853), Notus (1,434), Parma (3,705), and Wilder (2,779).

¹⁴CARIBOU COUNTY. Annexations were made by Soda Springs city. Area was detached by Bancroft city. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Bancroft (824), Grace (1,920), and Soda Springs (3,540).

¹⁵CASSIA COUNTY. Annexations were made by Burley city. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Albion (1,908) and Oakley (1,793).

¹⁶CLARK COUNTY. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: East Clark (163) and West Clark (578).

¹⁷CLEARWATER COUNTY. Annexations were made by Orofino and Welppe cities. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Elk River (1,131), Nez Perce (6,313), Pierce-Headquarters (2,008), and Welppe (1,419).

¹⁸CUSTER COUNTY. Annexations were made by Challis, Mackay and Stanley cities. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Challis (1,451), Mackay (1,219), and Stanley (297).

¹⁹ELMORE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Glenns Ferry and Mountain Home cities.

²⁰FRANKLIN COUNTY. Annexations were made by Clifton, Dayton, and Preston cities. Area was detached by Preston city. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the revisions do not appear to affect the 1970 populations.

²¹FREMONT COUNTY. Annexations were made by St. Anthony city. Area was detached by Warm River city. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Ashton (2,209) and Island Park (387).

²²GEM COUNTY. Annexations were made by Emmett city. Pearl city became inactive and is not returned separately due to a lack of boundary information.

²³GOODING COUNTY. Annexations were made by Gooding, Hagerman, and Wendell cities. Area was detached by Hagerman city. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Bliss (685), Gooding (4,019), Hagerman (1,119), and Wendell (2,822).

²⁴IDAHO COUNTY. Annexations were made by Cottonwood, Grangeville, Stites, and Riggins cities. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Cottonwood (2,238), Elk City (1,484), Grangeville (5,141), Nez Perce (2,909), and Riggins (1,119).

²⁵JEFFERSON COUNTY. Annexations were made by Mud Lake, Rigby, and Roberts cities. Area was detached by Ririe city. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Lewisville-Menan (2,724) and Rigby (5,165). Heise city was disincorporated.

²⁶JEROME COUNTY. Annexations were made by Hazelton and Jerome cities. Area was detached by Jerome city. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Eden-Hazelton (2,243) and Jerome (7,519).

²⁷KOOTENAI COUNTY. Annexations were made by Coeur D'Alene, Fernan Lake, Hayden, Hayden Lake, Harrison, Hauser, Post Falls, Rathdrum, State Line, Spirit Lake, and Athol cities. Area was detached by Post Falls city. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Coeur D'Alene

Table 4. Population of County Subdivisions: 1960 to 1980—Con.

(24,098), Harrison (1,902), Post Falls-Rathdrum (6,272), Spirit Lake-Athol (2,154), and Worley (906).

28 LATAH COUNTY. Annexations were made by Moscow, Onaway, Juliaetta, Kendrick, and Troy cities. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Deary-Bovill (1,207), Moscow (16,775), Potlatch (3,316) and Troy-Juliaetta-Kendrick (2,435).

29 LEMHI COUNTY. Annexations were made by Salmon city. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Patterson (202) and Salmon (4,701). Patterson city was disincorporated.

30 LEWIS COUNTY. Annexations were made by Craigmont, Kamiah, and Winchester cities. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Craigmont (875), Kamiah (1,622), Lewis South (23), Nezperce (814), and Winchester (533).

31 LINCOLN COUNTY. Annexations were made by Shoshone city. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries; the revisions do not appear to affect the 1970 populations.

32 MADISON COUNTY. Annexations were made by Rexburg and Sugar City cities. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Moody Creek (68), Sugar City (2,640), and Thornton (10,744).

33 MINIDOKA COUNTY. Annexations were made by Paul and Rupert cities. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the revisions do not appear to affect the 1970 populations.

34 NEZ PERCE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Cildesac, Lapwai, Lewiston, and Peck cities. Area was detached by Lewiston city. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Leland (389), Lewiston (27,469), and Nez Perce (2,518).

35 ONEIDA COUNTY. Areas were annexed and detached by Malad city.

36 OWYHEE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Homedale and Marsing cities. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the revisions do not appear to affect the 1970 populations. Grand View city was incorporated (1970 population: 260).

37 PAYETTE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Fruitland, New Plymouth, and Payette cities. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and names; the 1970 population for the revised CCD is: Payette (6,537).

38 POWER COUNTY. Annexations were made by American Falls and Rockland cities. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Arbon (146) and Fort Hall (424).

39 SHOSHONE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Kellogg, Smelterville, and Wardner cities. Area was detached by Wardner city. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Kellogg (10,337) and Murray (483). Pinehurst city was incorporated (1970 population: 1,996).

40 TETON COUNTY. Annexations were made by Driggs city. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries; the revisions do not appear to affect the 1970 populations.

41 TWIN FALLS COUNTY. Annexations were made by Buhl, Castleford, Filer, Hansen, Kimberly, and Twin Falls cities. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Buhl (6,745), Filer (3,121), Hollister (615), Kimberly (3,720), and Twin Falls (26,263).

42 VALLEY COUNTY. Annexations were made by Cascade and McCall cities. Area was detached by Cascade city.

43 WASHINGTON COUNTY. Annexations were made by Cambridge and Weiser cities. Area was detached by Cambridge city. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the revisions do not appear to affect the 1970 populations.

Table 5. Population of Places: 1960 to 1980

[For changes in boundaries of incorporated places since 1970, see table 4. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Incorporated Places Census Designated Places		Counties		1980	1970	1960	Incorporated Places Census Designated Places		Counties		1980	1970	1960
Aberdeen city	Bingham	1 528	1 542	1 484	Ketchum city	Blaine	2 200	1 454	746				
Acequia city	Minidoka	100	107	107	Kimberly city	Twin Falls	2 307	1 557	1 298				
Albion city	Cassia	286	229	415	Kooskia city	Idaho	784	809	801				
American Falls city	Power	3 626	2 769	2 123	Kootenai city	Bonner	280	168	180				
Ammon city	Bonneville	4 669	2 545	1 882	Kuna city	Ada	1 767	593	516				
Arco city	Butte	1 241	1 244	1 562	Lapwai city	Nez Perce	1 043	400	500				
Armo city	Bannock	338	252	303	Lava Hot Springs city	Bannock	467	516	593				
Ashton city	Fremont	1 219	1 187	1 242	Leadore city	Lemhi	114	111	141				
Athol city	Kootenai	312	190	214	Lewisville city	Nez Perce	27 986	26 068	12 691				
Atomic City city	Bingham	34	24	141		Jefferson	502	468	385				
Bancroft city	Caribou	505	366	416	Lost River city	Custer	28	40	58				
Basalt city	Bingham	414	349	275	McCall city	Valley	2 188	1 758	1 423				
Bellevue city	Blaine	1 016	537	384	McCammon city	Bannock	770	623	557				
Blackfoot city	Bingham	10 065	8 716	7 378	Macqay city	Custer	541	539	652				
Bliss city	Gooding	208	114	91	Malad City city	Oneida	1 915	1 848	2 274				
Bloomington city	Bear Lake	212	186	254	Malta city	Cassia	196	196	(NA)				
Boise City city	Ada	102 451	74 990	34 481	Marsing city	Owyhee	786	610	555				
Bonniers Ferry city	Boundary	1 906	1 909	1 921	Melba city	Canyon	276	197	197				
Bovill city	Latah	289	350	357	Menan city	Jefferson	605	545	496				
Buhl city	Twin Falls	3 629	2 975	3 059	Meridian city	Ada	6 658	2 616	2 081				
Burley city	Total	8 761	8 279	7 508	Middleton city	Canyon	1 901	739	541				
	Cassia (pt. in)	8 525	8 079	7 508	Midvale city	Washington	205	176	211				
	Minidoka (pt. in)	236	200	...	Minidoka city	Minidoka	101	131	154				
Butte City city	Butte	93	42	104	Montpelier city	Bear Lake	3 107	2 604	3 146				
Caldwell city	Canyon	17 699	14 219	12 230	Moore city	Butte	210	156	358				
Cambridge city	Washington	428	383	473	Moscow city	Latah	16 513	14 146	11 183				
Cascade city	Valley	945	833	923	Mountain Home city	Elmore	7 540	6 451	5 984				
Castleford city	Twin Falls	191	174	274	Mountain Home AFB (CDP)	Elmore	6 403	6 038	...				
Challis city	Custer	758	784	732	Mayle Springs city	Boundary	386	203	196				
Chatcolet city	Benewah	181	95	101	Mud Lake city	Jefferson	243	194	187				
Chubbuck city	Bannock	7 052	2 924	1 590									
Clark Fork city	Bonner	449	367	452	Mullan city	Shoshone	1 269	1 279	1 477				
Clayton city	Custer	43	36	...	Murtaugh city	Twin Falls	114	124	214				
Clifton city	Franklin	208	137	150	Nampa city	Canyon	25 112	20 768	18 897				
Coeur d'Alene city	Kootenai	20 054	16 228	14 291	Newdale city	Fremont	329	267	272				
Cottonwood city	Idaho	941	867	1 081	New Meadows city	Adams	576	605	647				
Council city	Adams	917	899	827	New Plymouth city	Payette	1 186	986	940				
Craigmont city	Lewis	617	554	703	Nezperce city	Lewis	517	555	667				
Crouch city	Boise	69	71	89	Nodus city	Canyon	437	304	324				
Culdesac city	Nez Perce	261	211	209	Oakley city	Cassia	663	656	613				
Dalton Gardens city	Kootenai	1 795	1 559	1 083	Oldtown city	Bonner	257	161	211				
Dayton city	Franklin	368	198	212	Onaway city	Latah	254	166	191				
Deary city	Latah	539	411	349	Orofino city	Clearwater	3 711	3 883	2 471				
Declo city	Cassia	276	251	237	Osburn city	Shoshone	2 220	2 248	1 788				
Dietrich city	Lincoln	101	84	118	Oxford city	Franklin	66	75	83				
Donnelly city	Valley	139	114	161	Paris city	Bear Lake	707	615	746				
Downey city	Bannock	645	586	726	Parker city	Fremont	262	266	284				
Driggs city	Teton	727	727	824	Parma city	Canyon	1 820	1 228	1 295				
Drummond city	Fremont	25	13	31	Paul city	Minidoka	940	911	701				
Dubois city	Clark	413	400	447	Payette city	Payette	5 448	4 521	4 451				
Eagle city	Ada	2 620	...	...	Peck city	Nez Perce	209	238	186		
East Hope city	Bonner	258	175	154									
Eden city	Jerome	355	343	426	Pierce city	Clearwater	1 060	1 218	522				
Elk River city	Clearwater	265	383	382	Pinehurst city	Shoshone	2 183	...	...		
Emmett city	Gem	4 605	3 945	3 769	Placerville city	Boise	20	14	12				
Fairfield city	Camas	404	336	474	Plummer city	Benewah	634	443	344				
Ferdinand city	Idaho	144	157	176	Pocatello city	Bannock	46 340	40 036	28 534				
Fernan Lake city	Kootenai	178	179	134	Ponderay city	Bonner	399	271	231				
Filer city	Twin Falls	1 645	1 173	1 249	Post Falls city	Kootenai	5 736	2 371	1 983				
Firth city	Bingham	460	362	322	Polatch city	Latah	819	871	880				
Franklin city	Franklin	423	402	446	Preston city	Franklin	3 759	3 310	3 640				
Fruitland city	Payette	2 456	1 576	804	Priest River city	Bonner	1 639	1 493	1 749				
Garden City city	Ada	4 571	2 368	1 681	Rathdrum city	Kootenai	1 369	741	710				
Genesee city	Latah	791	619	535	Reubens city	Lewis	87	81	113				
Georgetown city	Bear Lake	1 544	421	551	Rexburg city	Madison	11 559	8 272	4 767				
Glenns Ferry city	Elmore	1 374	1 386	1 374	Richfield city	Lincoln	357	290	329				
Gooding city	Gooding	2 949	2 599	2 750	Rigby city	Jefferson	2 624	2 324	2 281				
Grace city	Caribou	1 216	826	725	Riggins city	Idaho	527	533	588				
Grand View city	Owyhee	366	...	...	Ririe city	Total	555	575	560		
Grangeville city	Idaho	3 666	3 636	3 642		Bonneville (pt. in)	60	47	19				
Greenleaf city	Canyon	663	...	...	Roberts city	Jefferson (pt. in)	495	528	541		
Hagerman city	Gooding	602	436	430	Rockland city	Jefferson	466	393	422				
Halley city	Blaine	2 109	1 425	1 185	Rupert city	Power	5 283	209	258				
Harmer city	Jefferson	93	81	144	St. Anthony city	Minidoka	5 476	4 563	4 153				
Hansen city	Twin Falls	1 078	415	427	St. Charles city	Fremont	3 212	2 877	2 700				
Harrison city	Kootenai	260	249	249	St. Maries city	Bear Lake	211	200	300				
Hauser city	Kootenai	305	349	127	Salmon city	Benewah	2 794	2 571	2 435				
Hayden city	Kootenai	2 586	1 285	901	Sandpoint city	Lemhi	3 308	2 910	2 944				
Hayden Lake city	Kootenai	273	260	247	Shelley city	Bonner	4 460	4 144	4 355				
Hazelton city	Jerome	496	396	433		Bingham	3 300	2 614	2 612				
Heyburn city	Minidoka	2 829	1 637	829	Shoshone city	Lincoln	1 242	1 233	1 416				
Hollister city	Twin Falls	167	57	60	Smelterville city	Shoshone	776	967	1 127				
Homedale city	Owyhee	2 078	1 411	1 381	Soda Springs city	Caribou	4 051	2 977	2 424				
Hope city	Bonner	106	63	96	Spencer city	Clark	29	45	100				
Horseshoe Bend city	Boise	700	511	480	Spirit Lake city	Kootenai	834	622	693				
Huettner city	Kootenai	65	49	114	Stanley city	Custer	99	47	35				
Idaho City city	Boise	300	164	188	State Line city	Kootenai	26	22	33				
Idaho Falls city	Bonneville	39 590	35 776	33 161	Stites city	Idaho	253	263	299				
Inkom city	Bannock	830	522	528	Sugar City city	Madison	1 022	617	584				
Iona city	Bonneville	1 072	890	702	Sun Valley city	Blaine	545	180	317				
Irwin city	Bonneville	113	228	330									
Island Park city	Fremont	154	136	53	Swan Valley city	Bonneville	135	235	217				
Jerome city	Jerome	6 891	4 183	4 761	Tensed city	Benewah	113	151	184				
Juliaetta city	Latah	522	423	368	Teton city	Fremont	559	390	399				
Kamiah city	Lewis	1 478	1 307	1 245	Tetonia city	Teton	191	176	194				
Kellogg city	Shoshone	3 417	3 811	5 061	Troy city	Latah	820	541	555				
Kendrick city	Latah	395	426	443	Twin Falls city	Twin Falls	26 209	21 914	20 126				
					Ucon city	Bonneville	833	664	532				
					Victor city	Teton	323	241	240				
					Wallace city	Shoshone	1 736	2 206	2 412				

Table 5. Population of Places: 1960 to 1980—Con.

[For changes in boundaries of incorporated places since 1970, see table 4. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Incorporated Places Census Designated Places	Counties	1980	1970	1960
Wardner city	Shoshone	423	492	577
Warm River city	Fremont	2	10	20
Weippe city	Clearwater	828	713	...
Weiser city	Washington	4 771	4 108	4 208
Wendell city	Gooding	1 974	1 122	1 232
Weston city	Franklin	310	230	284
White Bird city	Idaho	154	185	253
Wilder city	Canyon	1 260	564	603
Winchester city	Lewis	343	274	427
Worley city	Kootenai	206	235	241

Table 6. Rank and Population of Incorporated Places of 5,000 or More in 1980: 1980 and 1970

[For changes in boundaries of incorporated places since 1970, see table 4. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Incorporated Places	Counties	1980 rank	Population	
			1980	1970
Boise City city	Ada	1	102 451	74 990
Pocatello city	Bannock	2	46 340	40 036
Idaho Falls city	Bonneville	3	39 590	35 776
Lewiston city	Nez Perce	4	27 986	26 068
Twin Falls city	Twin Falls	5	26 209	21 914
Nampa city	Canyon	6	25 112	20 768
Coeur d'Alene city	Kootenai	7	20 054	16 228
Caldwell city	Canyon	8	17 699	14 219
Moscow city	Latah	9	16 513	14 146
Rexburg city	Madison	10	11 559	8 272
Blackfoot city	Bingham	11	10 065	8 716
Burley city	Total	12	8 761	8 279
	Cassia (pt. in)		8 525	8 079
	Minidoka (pt. in)		236	200
Mountain Home city	Elmore	13	7 540	6 451
Chubbuck city	Bannock	14	7 052	2 924
Jerome city	Jerome	15	6 891	4 183
Meridian city	Ada	16	6 658	2 616
Post Falls city	Kootenai	17	5 736	2 371
Rupert city	Minidoka	18	5 476	4 563
Payette city	Payette	19	5 448	4 521

Table 7. Population by Size of Place: 1980 and 1970

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

The State
Urbanized Areas

THE STATE

Total	200	943 935	100.0	...
Urban	42	509 702	54.0	100.0
Inside urbanized areas	4	188 249	19.9	36.9
Central cities	2	148 791	15.8	29.2
Cities of—				
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 250,000	1	102 451	10.9	20.1
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—
Less than 50,000	1	46 340	4.9	9.1
Urban fringe	2	39 458	4.2	7.7
Places of 2,500 or more	2	11 623	1.2	2.3
100,000 or more	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—
25,000 to 50,000	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 25,000	—	—	—	—
5,000 to 10,000	1	7 052	0.7	1.4
2,500 to 5,000	1	4 571	0.5	0.9
Places of less than 2,500	—	—	—	—
2,000 to 2,500	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 2,000	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,500	—	—	—	—
Less than 1,000	—	—	—	—
Other urban .....	...	27 835	2.9	5.5
Outside urbanized areas	38	321 453	34.1	63.1
Places of—				
25,000 or more	4	118 897	12.6	23.3
10,000 to 25,000	5	75 890	8.0	14.9
5,000 to 10,000	8	52 913	5.6	10.4
2,500 to 5,000	21	73 753	7.8	14.5
Rural	158	434 233	46.0	100.0
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	35	56 512	6.0	13.0
2,000 to 2,500	8	17 741	1.9	4.1
1,500 to 2,000	11	19 626	2.1	4.5
1,000 to 1,500	16	19 145	2.0	4.4
Places of less than 1,000	123	46 249	4.9	10.7
Other rural .....	...	331 472	35.1	76.3

URBANIZED AREAS

Total	2	188 249	19.9	100.0
Areas of—				
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 250,000	1	134 848	14.3	71.6
Less than 100,000	1	53 401	5.7	28.4

1980				1970			
Places	Population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution	Places	Population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution
200	943 935	100.0	...	200	713 015	100.0	...
42	509 702	54.0	100.0	37	385 434	54.1	100.0
4	188 249	19.9	36.9	3	85 187	12.0	22.1
2	148 791	15.8	29.2	1	74 990	10.5	19.5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	102 451	10.9	20.1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	74 990	10.5	19.5
1	46 340	4.9	9.1	—	—	—	—
2	39 458	4.2	7.7	2	10 197	1.4	2.6
2	11 623	1.2	2.3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	7 052	0.7	1.4	—	—	—	—
1	4 571	0.5	0.9	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	2 368	0.3	0.6
—	—	—	—	1	2 368	0.3	0.6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	27 835	2.9	5.5	...	7 829	1.1	2.0
38	321 453	34.1	63.1	35	300 247	42.1	77.9
4	118 897	12.6	23.3	3	101 880	14.3	26.4
5	75 890	8.0	14.9	5	87 275	12.2	22.6
8	52 913	5.6	10.4	5	37 756	5.3	9.8
21	73 753	7.8	14.5	22	73 336	10.3	19.0
158	434 233	46.0	100.0	163	327 133	45.9	100.0
35	56 512	6.0	13.0	28	43 312	6.1	13.2
8	17 741	1.9	4.1	4	9 118	1.3	2.8
11	19 626	2.1	4.5	8	13 411	1.9	4.1
16	19 145	2.0	4.4	16	20 783	2.9	6.4
123	46 249	4.9	10.7	135	46 867	6.6	14.3
...	331 472	35.1	76.3	...	236 954	33.3	72.4

Table 8. Population by Urban and Rural Residence: 1930 to 1980

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Size of Place				1950			
	1980	1970	1960	Current urban definition	Previous urban definition	1940	1930
NUMBER OF PLACES							
Urban	42	37	34	33	29	26	21
Places of 2,500 or more	42	36	34	33	29	26	21
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25,000 to 50,000	5	3	3	2	2	1	-
10,000 to 25,000	5	5	8	7	7	6	2
5,000 to 10,000	9	5	7	3	2	3	5
2,500 to 5,000	22	22	16	21	18	16	14
Places of less than 2,500	-	1	-	-	...	...	...
Rural	158	163	174	161	159	125	129
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	35	28	34	25	23	25	22
Places of less than 1,000	123	135	140	136	136	100	107
Cumulative summary:							
Places of—							
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 or more	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 or more	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
25,000 or more	6	4	3	2	2	1	-
10,000 or more	11	9	11	9	9	7	2
5,000 or more	20	14	18	12	11	10	7
2,500 or more	42	36	34	33	29	26	21
POPULATION							
Urban	509 702	385 434	317 097	252 549	234 138	176 708	129 507
Places of 2,500 or more	481 867	375 237	317 097	252 549	234 138	176 708	129 507
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000	102 451	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000	-	74 990	-	-	-	-	-
25,000 to 50,000	165 237	101 880	96 176	60 524	60 524	26 130	-
10,000 to 25,000	75 890	87 275	112 797	99 266	99 266	77 754	38 015
5,000 to 10,000	59 965	37 756	48 269	18 913	11 104	18 615	44 122
2,500 to 5,000	78 324	73 336	59 855	73 846	63 244	54 209	47 370
Places of less than 2,500	-	2 368	-	-	...	...	...
Other urban	27 835	7 829	-	-	...	...	...
Rural	434 233	327 133	350 094	336 088	354 499	348 165	315 525
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	56 512	43 312	56 133	38 666	36 280	36 941	33 521
Places of less than 1,000	46 249	46 867	49 998	51 721	51 721	42 425	41 777
Other rural	331 472	236 954	243 963	245 701	266 498	268 799	240 227
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION							
Urban	54.0	54.1	47.5	42.9	39.8	33.7	29.1
Places of 2,500 or more	51.0	52.7	47.5	42.9	39.8	33.7	29.1
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-
25,000 to 50,000	17.5	14.3	14.4	10.3	10.3	5.0	-
10,000 to 25,000	8.0	12.2	16.9	16.9	16.9	14.8	8.5
5,000 to 10,000	6.4	5.3	7.2	3.2	1.9	3.5	9.9
2,500 to 5,000	8.3	10.3	9.0	12.5	10.7	10.3	10.6
Places of less than 2,500	-	0.3	-	-	...	...	...
Other urban	2.9	1.1	-	-	...	...	...
Rural	46.0	45.9	52.5	57.1	60.2	66.3	70.9
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	6.0	6.1	8.4	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.5
Places of less than 1,000	4.9	6.6	7.5	8.8	8.8	8.1	9.4
Other rural	35.1	33.3	36.6	41.7	45.3	51.2	54.0

Table 9. Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

The State
Inside SMSA's
Outside SMSA's

THE STATE

Total	943 935	200	584 628	199	578 225	1	102 451	198	475 774	1	6 403	359 307
Urban	509 702	42	481 867	41	475 464	1	102 451	40	373 013	1	6 403	27 835
Inside urbanized areas	188 249	4	160 414	4	160 414	1	102 451	3	57 963	-	-	27 835
Central cities	148 791	2	148 791	2	148 791	1	102 451	1	46 340	-	-	...
Cities of—												
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
100,000 to 250,000	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	-	-	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Less than 50,000	46 340	1	46 340	1	46 340	-	-	1	46 340	-	-	...
Urban fringe	39 458	2	11 623	2	11 623	-	-	2	11 623	-	-	27 835
Places of 2,500 or more	11 623	2	11 623	2	11 623	-	-	2	11 623	-	-	...
100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
25,000 to 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
10,000 to 25,000	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
5,000 to 10,000	7 052	1	7 052	1	7 052	...	...	1	7 052	-	-	...
2,500 to 5,000	4 571	1	4 571	1	4 571	...	...	1	4 571	-	-	...
Places of less than 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
2,000 to 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
1,500 to 2,000	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
1,000 to 1,500	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
Less than 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
Other urban	27 835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 835
Outside urbanized areas	321 453	38	321 453	37	315 050	-	-	37	315 050	1	6 403	...
Places of—												
25,000 or more	118 897	4	118 897	4	118 897	-	-	4	118 897	-	-	...
10,000 to 25,000	75 890	5	75 890	5	75 890	-	-	5	75 890	-	-	...
5,000 to 10,000	52 913	8	52 913	7	46 510	...	...	7	46 510	1	6 403	...
2,500 to 5,000	73 753	21	73 753	21	73 753	...	...	21	73 753	-	-	...
Rural	434 233	158	102 761	158	102 761	...	-	158	102 761	-	-	331 472
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	56 512	35	56 512	35	56 512	...	...	35	56 512	-	-	...
2,000 to 2,500	17 741	8	17 741	8	17 741	...	...	8	17 741	-	-	...
1,500 to 2,000	19 626	11	19 626	11	19 626	...	...	11	19 626	-	-	...
1,000 to 1,500	19 145	16	19 145	16	19 145	...	...	16	19 145	-	-	...
Places of less than 1,000	46 249	123	46 249	123	46 249	...	...	123	46 249	-	-	...
Other rural	331 472	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	...	331 472
INSIDE SMSA's												
Total	173 036	5	118 067	5	118 067	1	102 451	4	15 616	-	-	54 969
Urban	144 126	4	116 300	4	116 300	1	102 451	3	13 849	-	-	27 826
Inside urbanized areas	134 848	2	107 022	2	107 022	1	102 451	1	4 571	-	-	27 826
Central cities	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	-	-	-	-	...
Cities of—												
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
100,000 to 250,000	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	-	-	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Less than 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Urban fringe	32 397	1	4 571	1	4 571	-	-	1	4 571	-	-	27 826
Places of 2,500 or more	4 571	1	4 571	1	4 571	-	-	1	4 571	-	-	...
100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
25,000 to 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
10,000 to 25,000	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
5,000 to 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
2,500 to 5,000	4 571	1	4 571	1	4 571	...	...	1	4 571	-	-	...
Places of less than 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
2,000 to 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
1,500 to 2,000	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
1,000 to 1,500	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
Less than 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
Other urban	27 826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 826
Outside urbanized areas	9 278	2	9 278	2	9 278	-	-	2	9 278	-	-	...
Places of—												
25,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
10,000 to 25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
5,000 to 10,000	6 658	1	6 658	1	6 658	...	...	1	6 658	-	-	...
2,500 to 5,000	2 620	1	2 620	1	2 620	...	...	1	2 620	-	-	...
Rural	28 910	1	1 767	1	1 767	...	-	1	1 767	-	-	27 143
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	1 767	1	1 767	1	1 767	...	...	1	1 767	-	-	...
2,000 to 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
1,500 to 2,000	1 767	1	1 767	1	1 767	...	...	1	1 767	-	-	...
1,000 to 1,500	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
Places of less than 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
Other rural	27 143	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	...	27 143

Table 9. Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980—Con.

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see introduction]

The State
Inside SMSA's
Outside SMSA's

OUTSIDE SMSA's

OUTSIDE SMSA's												
Total	770 899	195	466 561	194	460 158	...	...	194	460 158	1	6 403	304 328
Urban	365 576	38	365 567	37	359 164	...	...	37	359 164	1	6 403	9
Inside urbanized areas	53 401	2	53 392	2	53 392	...	...	2	53 392	—	—	9
Central cities	46 340	1	46 340	1	46 340	...	...	1	46 340	...	...	...
Cities of—												
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
Less than 50,000	46 340	1	46 340	1	46 340	...	...	1	46 340	...	...	...
Urban fringe	7 061	1	7 052	1	7 052	...	...	1	7 052	—	—	9
Places of 2,500 or more	7 052	1	7 052	1	7 052	...	...	1	7 052	—	—	...
100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 50,000	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
5,000 to 10,000	7 052	1	7 052	1	7 052	...	...	1	7 052	—	—	...
2,500 to 5,000	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
Places of less than 2,500	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,500	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
1,500 to 2,000	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,500	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
Less than 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
Other urban	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Outside urbanized areas	312 175	36	312 175	35	305 772	...	...	35	305 772	1	6 403	...
Places of—												
25,000 or more	118 897	4	118 897	4	118 897	...	...	4	118 897	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000	75 890	5	75 890	5	75 890	...	...	5	75 890	—	—	...
5,000 to 10,000	46 255	7	46 255	6	39 852	...	...	6	39 852	1	6 403	...
2,500 to 5,000	71 133	20	71 133	20	71 133	...	...	20	71 133	—	—	...
Rural	405 323	157	100 994	157	100 994	...	...	157	100 994	—	—	304 329
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	54 745	34	54 745	34	54 745	...	...	34	54 745	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,500	17 741	8	17 741	8	17 741	...	...	8	17 741	—	—	...
1,500 to 2,000	17 859	10	17 859	10	17 859	...	...	10	17 859	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,500	19 145	16	19 145	16	19 145	...	...	16	19 145	—	—	...
Places of less than 1,000	46 249	123	46 249	123	46 249	...	...	123	46 249	—	—	...
Other rural	304 329	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	304 329

Table 10. Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Size of Place: 1980

[Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

The State
Inside SMSA's
Outside SMSA's

THE STATE

Total	943 935	200	584 628	199	578 225	1	102 451	198	475 774	1	6 403	359 307
Inside places	584 628	200	584 628	199	578 225	1	102 451	198	475 774	1	6 403	...
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 250,000	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 50,000	165 237	5	165 237	5	165 237	—	—	5	165 237	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000	75 890	5	75 890	5	75 890	—	—	5	75 890	—	—	...
5,000 to 10,000	59 965	9	59 965	8	53 562	...	...	8	53 562	1	6 403	...
2,500 to 5,000	78 324	22	78 324	22	78 324	...	...	22	78 324	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,500	17 741	8	17 741	8	17 741	...	...	8	17 741	—	—	...
1,500 to 2,000	19 626	11	19 626	11	19 626	...	...	11	19 626	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,500	19 145	16	19 145	16	19 145	...	...	16	19 145	—	—	...
500 to 1,000	26 367	38	26 367	38	26 367	...	...	38	26 367	—	—	...
200 to 500	16 411	51	16 411	51	16 411	...	...	51	16 411	—	—	...
Less than 200	3 471	34	3 471	34	3 471	...	...	34	3 471	—	—	...
Cumulative summary:												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 or more	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 or more	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 or more	267 688	6	267 688	6	267 688	1	102 451	5	165 237	—	—	...
10,000 or more	343 578	11	343 578	11	343 578	1	102 451	10	241 127	—	—	...
5,000 or more	403 543	20	403 543	19	397 140	1	102 451	18	294 689	1	6 403	...
2,500 or more	481 867	42	481 867	41	475 464	1	102 451	40	373 013	1	6 403	...
2,000 or more	499 608	50	499 608	49	493 205	1	102 451	48	390 754	1	6 403	...
1,500 or more	519 234	61	519 234	60	512 831	1	102 451	59	410 380	1	6 403	...
1,000 or more	538 379	77	538 379	76	531 976	1	102 451	75	429 525	1	6 403	...
500 or more	564 746	115	564 746	114	558 343	1	102 451	113	455 892	1	6 403	...
200 or more	581 157	166	581 157	165	574 754	1	102 451	164	472 303	1	6 403	...
Outside places	359 307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359 307
INSIDE SMSA's												
Total	173 036	5	118 067	5	118 067	1	102 451	4	15 616	—	—	54 969
Inside places	118 067	5	118 067	5	118 067	1	102 451	4	15 616	—	—	...
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 250,000	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
5,000 to 10,000	6 658	1	6 658	1	6 658	...	...	1	6 658	—	—	...
2,500 to 5,000	7 191	2	7 191	2	7 191	...	...	2	7 191	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,500	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
1,500 to 2,000	1 767	1	1 767	1	1 767	...	...	1	1 767	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,500	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
500 to 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
200 to 500	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
Less than 200	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
Cumulative summary:												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 or more	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 or more	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 or more	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 or more	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	1	102 451	—	—	—	—	...
5,000 or more	109 109	2	109 109	2	109 109	1	102 451	1	6 658	—	—	...
2,500 or more	116 300	4	116 300	4	116 300	1	102 451	3	13 849	—	—	...
2,000 or more	116 300	4	116 300	4	116 300	1	102 451	3	13 849	—	—	...
1,500 or more	118 067	5	118 067	5	118 067	1	102 451	4	15 616	—	—	...
1,000 or more	118 067	5	118 067	5	118 067	1	102 451	4	15 616	—	—	...
500 or more	118 067	5	118 067	5	118 067	1	102 451	4	15 616	—	—	...
200 or more	118 067	5	118 067	5	118 067	1	102 451	4	15 616	—	—	...
Outside places	54 969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 969

Table 10. **Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Size of Place: 1980—**
Con.

[Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

**The State
Inside SMSA's
Outside SMSA's**

OUTSIDE SMSA's

Total	770 899	195	466 561	194	460 158	...	...	194	460 158	1	6 403	304 338
Inside places	466 561	195	466 561	194	460 158	...	...	194	460 158	1	6 403	...
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	...
500,000 to 1,000,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	...
250,000 to 500,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	...
100,000 to 250,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	...
50,000 to 100,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	...
25,000 to 50,000	165 237	5	165 237	5	165 237	...	...	5	165 237	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000	75 890	5	75 890	5	75 890	...	...	5	75 890	—	—	...
5,000 to 10,000	53 307	8	53 307	7	46 904	...	...	7	46 904	1	6 403	...
2,500 to 5,000	71 133	20	71 133	20	71 133	...	...	20	71 133	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,500	17 741	8	17 741	8	17 741	...	...	8	17 741	—	—	...
1,500 to 2,000	17 859	10	17 859	10	17 859	...	...	10	17 859	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,500	19 145	16	19 145	16	19 145	...	...	16	19 145	—	—	...
500 to 1,000	26 367	38	26 367	38	26 367	...	...	38	26 367	—	—	...
200 to 500	16 411	51	16 411	51	16 411	...	...	51	16 411	—	—	...
Less than 200	3 471	34	3 471	34	3 471	...	...	34	3 471	—	—	...
Cumulative summary:												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	...
500,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	...
250,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	...
100,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	...
50,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	...
25,000 or more	165 237	5	165 237	5	165 237	...	...	5	165 237	—	—	...
10,000 or more	241 127	10	241 127	10	241 127	...	...	10	241 127	—	—	...
5,000 or more	294 434	18	294 434	17	288 031	...	...	17	288 031	1	6 403	...
2,500 or more	365 567	38	365 567	37	359 164	...	...	37	359 164	1	6 403	...
2,000 or more	383 308	46	383 308	45	376 905	...	...	45	376 905	1	6 403	...
1,500 or more	401 167	56	401 167	55	394 764	...	...	55	394 764	1	6 403	...
1,000 or more	420 312	72	420 312	71	413 909	...	...	71	413 909	1	6 403	...
500 or more	446 679	110	446 679	109	440 276	...	...	109	440 276	1	6 403	...
200 or more	463 090	161	463 090	160	456 687	...	...	160	456 687	1	6 403	...
Outside places	304 338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304 338

Table 11. Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's): 1960 to 1980

[SMSA's as defined for the 1980 census. Counts relate to component parts as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see introduction]

Component Parts

BOISE CITY, IDAHO

	1980	1970	1960
The area	173 036	112 230	93 460
Boise City city	102 451	74 990	34 481
Outside central city	70 585	37 240	58 979
Ada County	173 036	112 230	93 460

Table 12. Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Type of Residence: 1980

[Counts relate to areas as defined for the 1980 census. For meaning of symbols, see introduction]

SMSA's

The State	943 935	100.0	509 702	188 249	102 451	46 340	39 458	—	321 453	434 233	56 512	46 249	331 472
Inside SMSA's	173 036	18.3	144 126	134 848	102 451	—	32 397	—	9 278	28 910	1 767	—	27 143
Boise City, Idaho	173 036	18.3	144 126	134 848	102 451	—	32 397	—	9 278	28 910	1 767	—	27 143
Outside SMSA's	770 899	81.7	365 576	53 401	—	46 340	7 061	—	312 175	405 323	54 745	46 249	304 329

Table 13. Population of Urbanized Areas: 1980 and 1970

[Counts relate to areas as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see introduction]

Component Parts

BOISE CITY, IDAHO

	1980	1970
The area	134 848	85 187
Boise City city	102 451	74 990
Outside central city	32 397	10 197
Ada County (pt.)	134 848	85 187
Boise City division (pt.)	134 375	85 187
Boise City city (pt.)	102 451	74 990
Garden City city (pt.)	4 568	2 368
Eagle division (pt.)	3	...
Garden City city (pt.)	3	...
Orchard division (pt.)	470	...
Boise City city (pt.)	—	...

POCATELLO, IDAHO

The area	53 401	...
Pocatello city	46 340	...
Outside central city	7 061	...
Bannock County (pt.)	53 401	...
Inkom division (pt.)	12	...
Pocatello city (pt.)	12	...
Pocatello division (pt.)	53 335	...
Chubbuck city	7 052	...
Pocatello city (pt.)	46 274	...
South Bannock division (pt.)	54	...
Pocatello city (pt.)	54	...

County Subdivision Map Legend and County Location Index

MAP SECTIONS



SYMBOLS	TYPE STYLES	GEOGRAPHIC AREAS
-----	CANADA	Foreign country
-----	FLORIDA	State
-----	LEE	County
-----	Brent	County subdivision
-----	MIAMI	Incorporated place
-----	STAPLETON	Census designated place
~~~~~	Lake Wingra	Major water feature
✱		

Asterisk following place name indicates place is coextensive with a county subdivision. County subdivision name is shown only when it differs from place name.

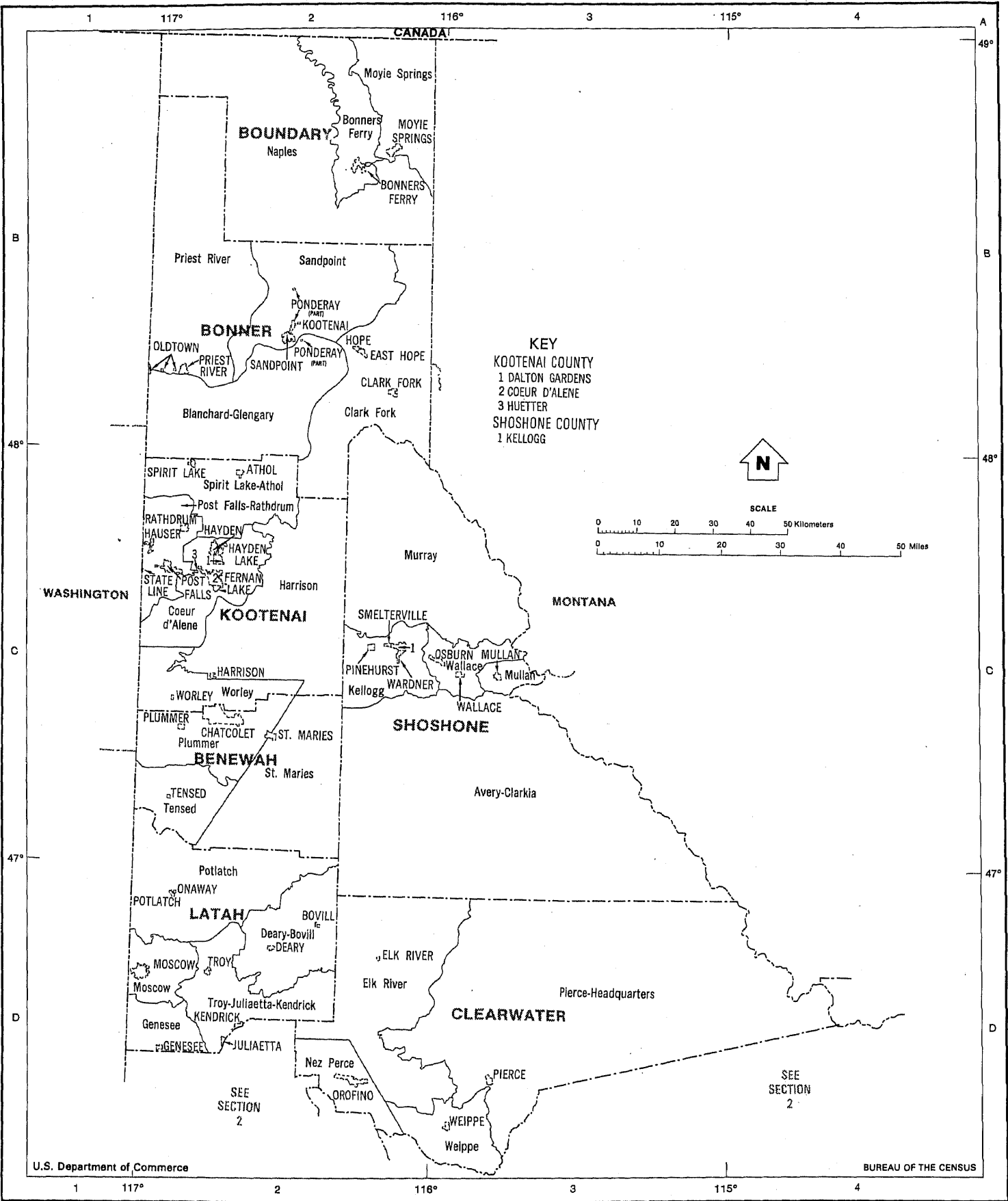
Note: All political boundaries are as of January 1, 1980. Boundaries of small areas may not be depicted exactly due to scale of map. Where boundaries coincide, boundary symbol of higher level geographic area is shown. Those places shown with county subdivision symbol, but identified with type styles for incorporated or census designated places, are treated as county subdivisions for census purposes.

COUNTY LOCATION INDEX

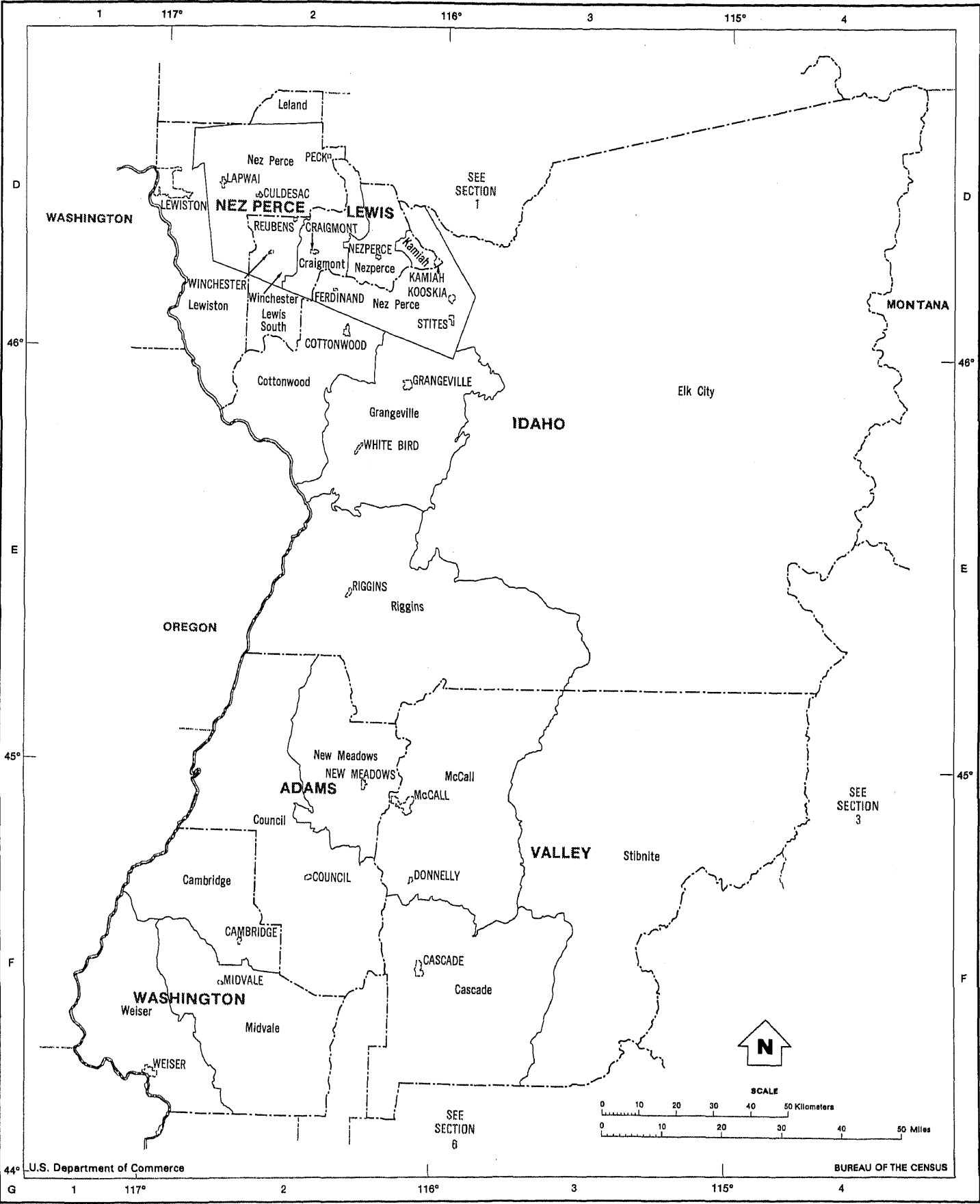
This list presents the reference coordinates for each county on the map on page 3 and on the county subdivision map. Map section numbers refer to the county subdivision map only.

COUNTY	MAP SEC	MAP REF	COUNTY	MAP SEC	MAP REF
Ada .....	6	G-2	Jerome .....	5	H-4
Adams .....	2	F-2	Kootenai .....	1	C-2
Bannock .....	4	H-6	Latah .....	1	D-2
Bear Lake .....	4	H-7	Lemhi .....	3	E-4
Benewah .....	1	C-2	Lewis .....	2	D-2
Bingham .....	4	G-6	Lincoln .....	5	H-4
Blaine .....	5	G-4	Madison .....	4	G-7
Boise .....	6	F-3	Minidoka .....	5	H-5
Bonner .....	1	B-2	Nez Perce .....	2	D-2
Bonneville .....	4	G-7	Oneida .....	4	H-6
Boundary .....	1	B-2	Owyhee .....	6	H-2
Butte .....	3	G-5	Payette .....	6	F-2
Camas .....	5	G-4	Power .....	4	H-6
Canyon .....	6	G-2	Shoshone .....	1	C-3
Caribou .....	4	H-7	Teton .....	4	G-7
Cassia .....	5	H-5	Twin Falls .....	5	H-4
Clark .....	4	F-6	Valley .....	2	F-3
Clearwater .....	1	D-3	Washington .....	2	F-2
Custer .....	3	F-4			
Elmore .....	6	G-3			
Franklin .....	4	H-7			
Fremont .....	4	F-7			
Gem .....	6	F-2			
Gooding .....	5	G-4			
Idaho .....	2	E-3			
Jefferson .....	4	G-6			

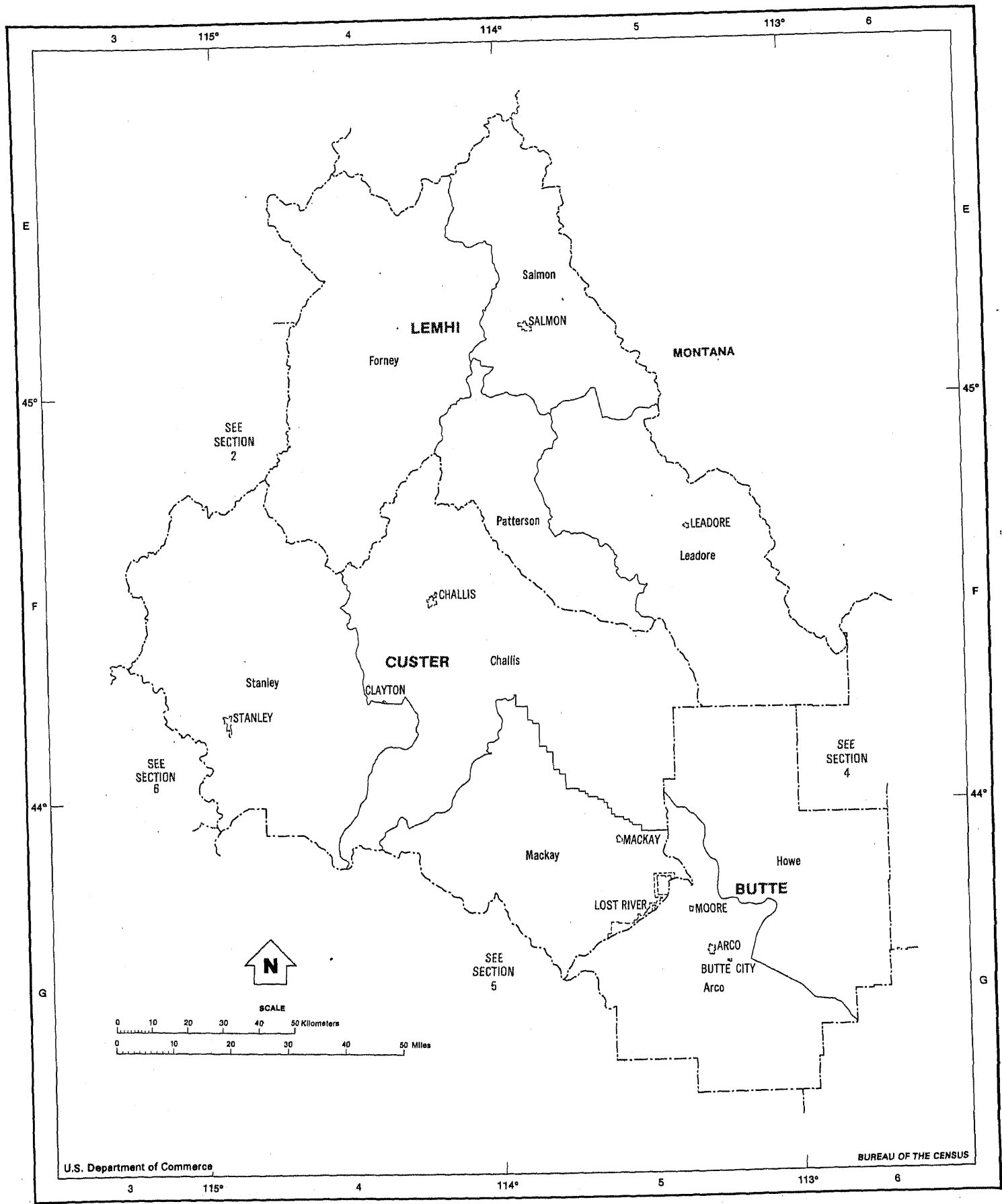
Counties, County Subdivisions (Census County Divisions), and Places—Section 1



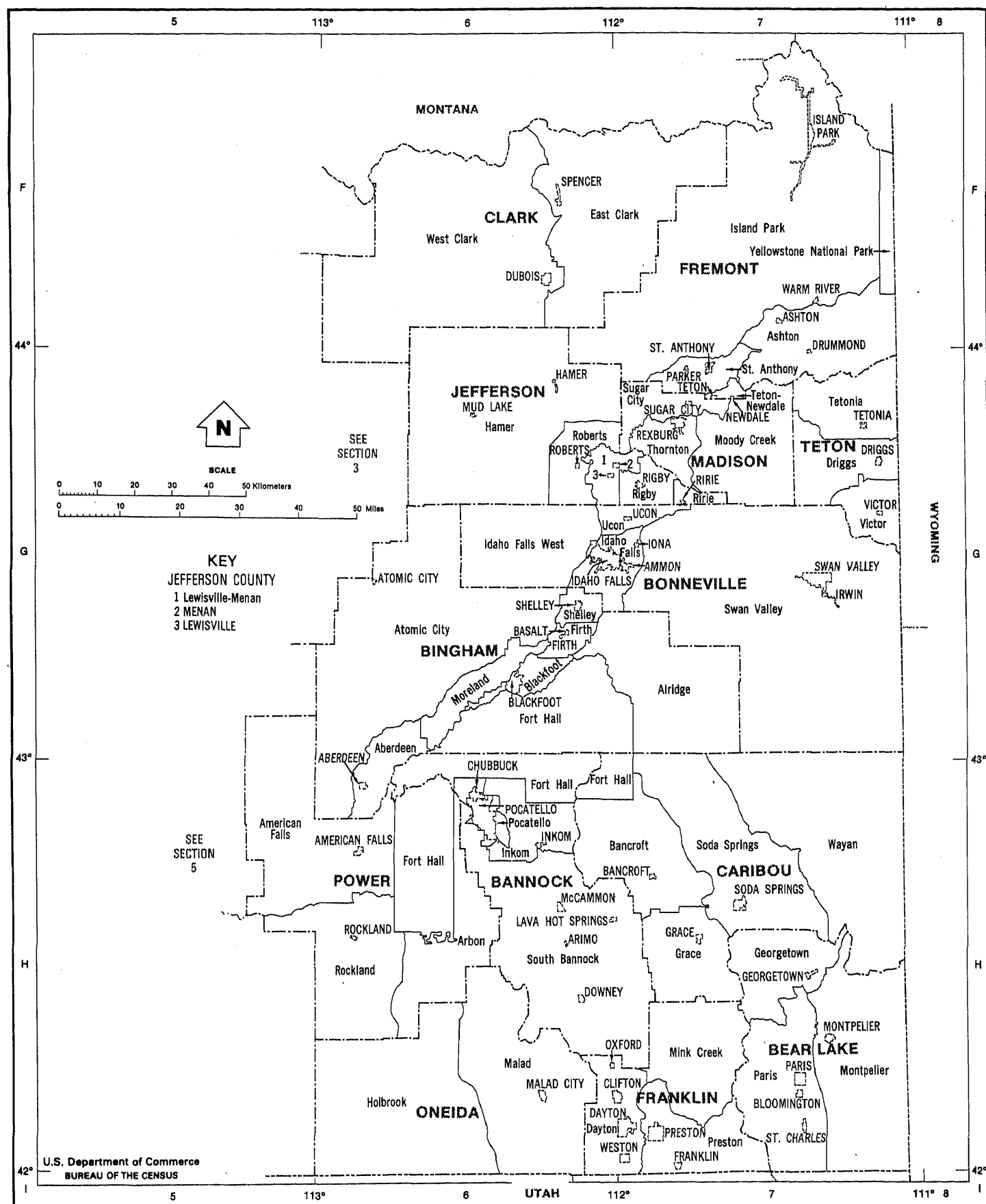
Counties, County Subdivisions (Census County Divisions), and Places—Section 2



Counties, County Subdivisions (Census County Divisions), and Places—Section 3



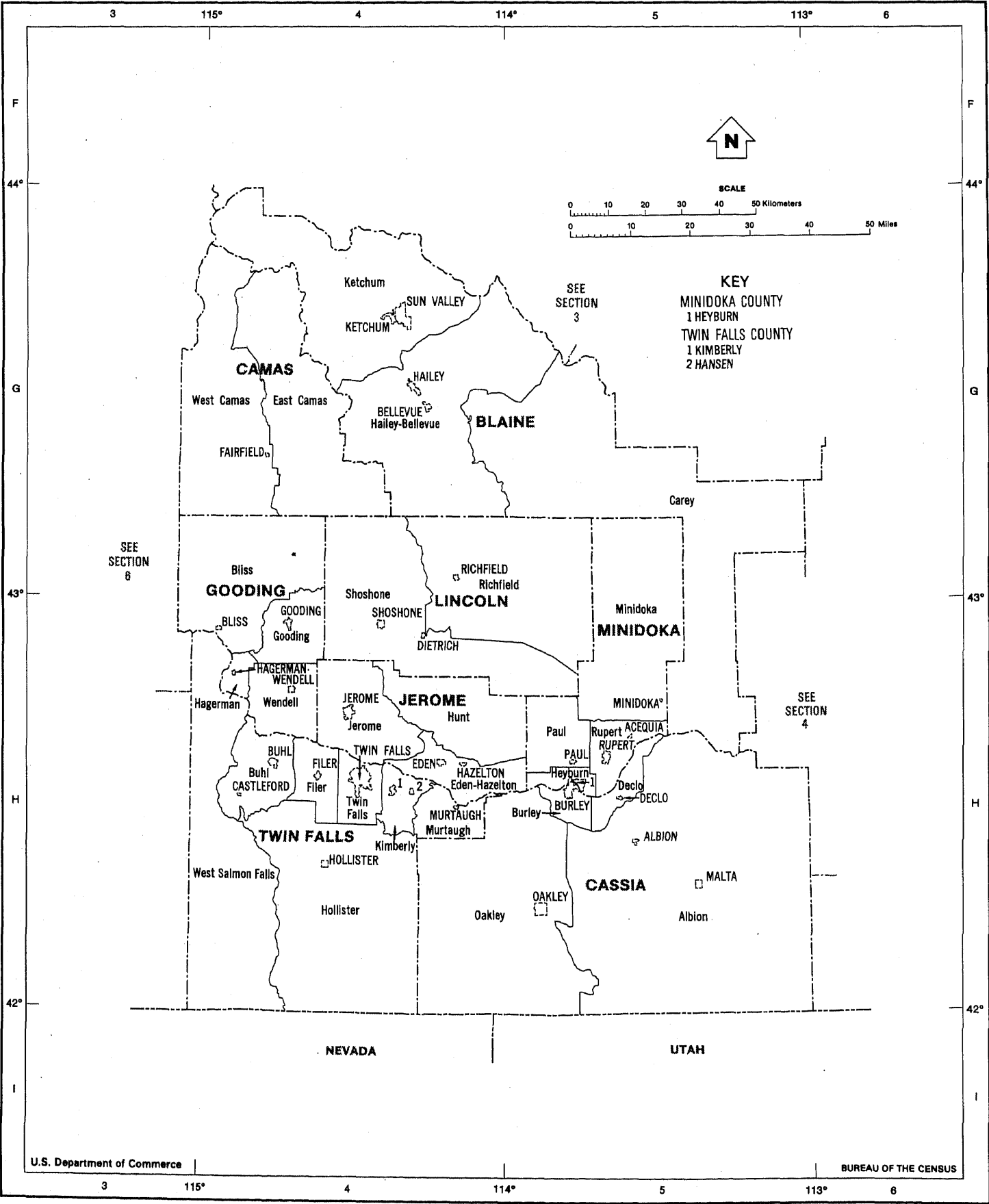
## Counties, County Subdivisions (Census County Divisions), and Places—Section 4



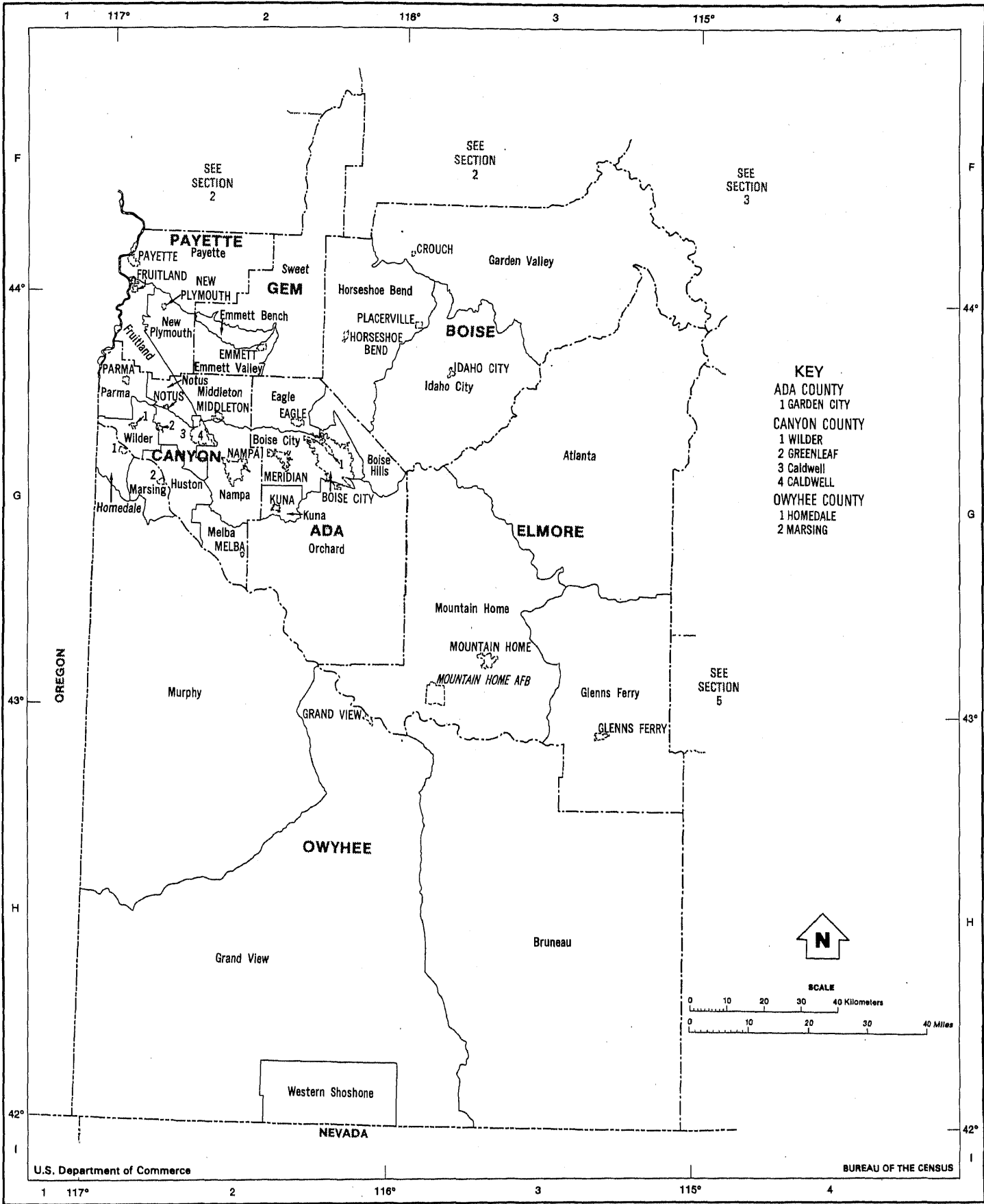
NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

**IDAHO 14-27**

Counties, County Subdivisions (Census County Divisions), and Places—Section 5

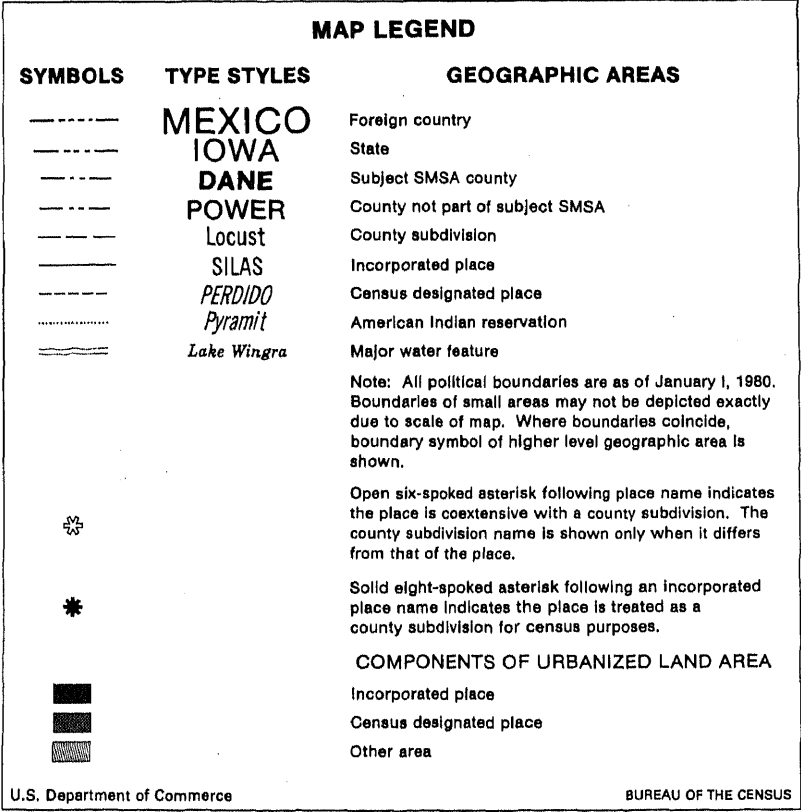
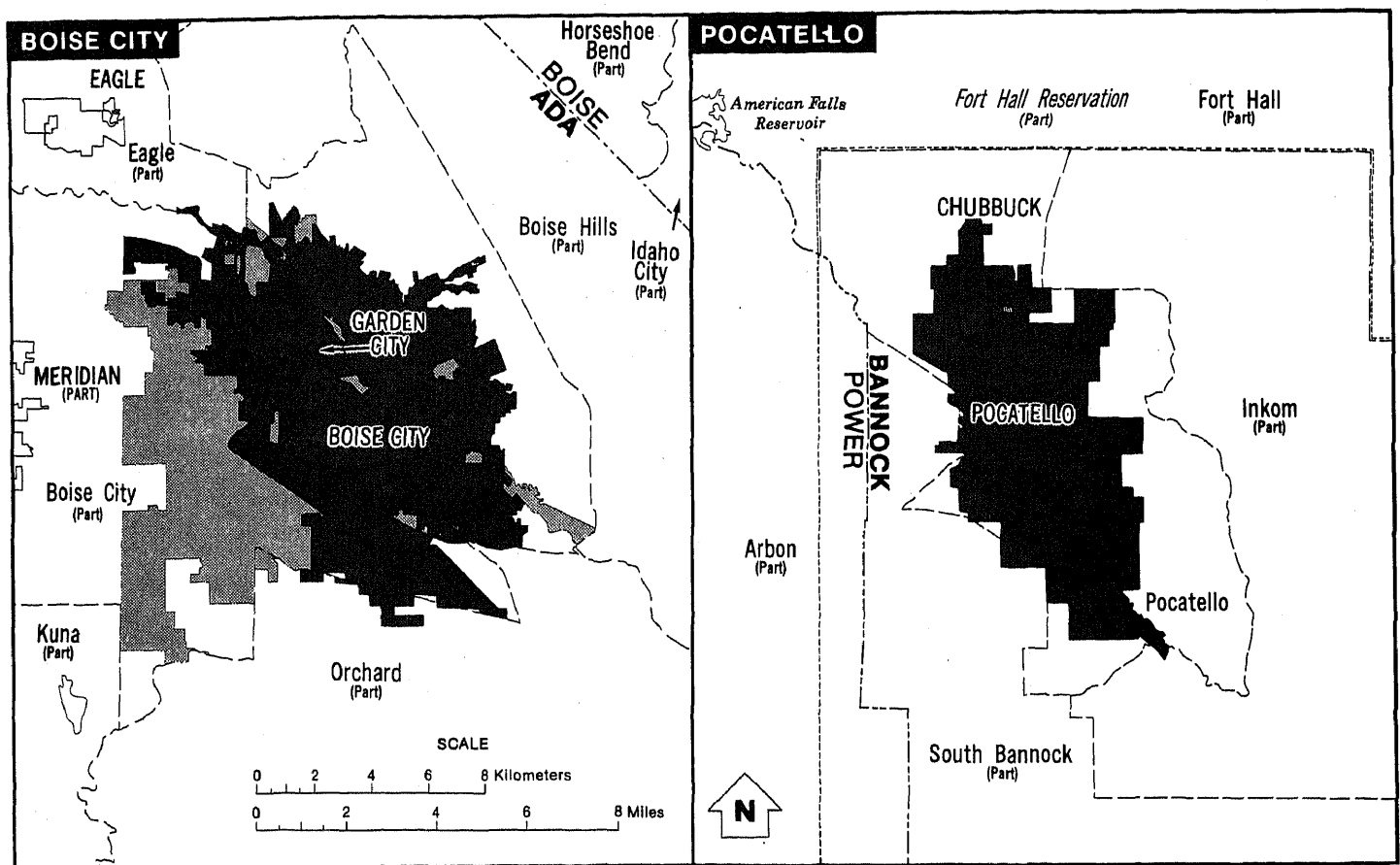


Counties, County Subdivisions (Census County Divisions), and Places—Section 6





Urbanized Areas



Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES ..... A-1

COUNTIES ..... A-1

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS ..... A-1

PLACES ..... A-2

    Incorporated Places ..... A-2

    Census Designated Places ..... A-2

URBAN AND RURAL RESI-  
DENCE ..... A-2

    Extended Cities ..... A-2

    "Current" and "Previous"  
    Urban and Rural Definitions . A-3

URBANIZED AREAS ..... A-3

    Definition ..... A-3

    Urbanized Area Titles ..... A-3

    Urbanized Area Central Cities .. A-3

STANDARD METROPOLITAN  
STATISTICAL AREAS ..... A-4

    Definition ..... A-4

    SMSA Titles ..... A-4

    New SMSA Standards ..... A-4

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED  
STATISTICAL AREAS ..... A-4

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN  
URBANIZED AREAS AND  
METROPOLITAN AREAS ..... A-4

BOUNDARY CHANGES ..... A-5

AREA MEASUREMENTS ..... A-5

HISTORIC COUNTS ..... A-5

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are

one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Statistics for subdivisions of counties or equivalent areas are presented as follows:

1. Minor civil divisions (MCD's) in 29 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. (In 1970, the county subdivisions recognized for North Dakota were census county divisions.)
- MCD's are primary divisions of counties established under State law. These MCD's are variously designated as townships, towns, precincts, districts, wards, plantations, Indian reservations, grants, purchases, gores, locations, or areas. In some States, all incorporated places are also MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to or part of the MCD(s) in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.
- For 11 States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and

Wisconsin), table 5a presents counts for towns and townships.

In 8 States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), certain counties contain territory not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more subdivisions and given a name by the Bureau; the name is followed by the designation "(unorg.)."

2. Census county divisions (CCD's) in 20 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.
- CCD's are geographic areas which have been defined by the Census Bureau in cooperation with State and county officials for the purpose of presenting statistical data. CCD's have been defined in States where there are no legally established MCD's, where the boundaries of MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. Using published guidelines, the CCD's have usually been designed to represent community areas focused on trading centers, or to represent major land use areas, and to have visible, permanent, and easily described boundaries.
3. Census subareas in Alaska. For the 1980 census, census subareas have been delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and the State of Alaska for statistical purposes. These areas replace the subdivisions used for the 1970 census.
4. Quadrants in the District of Columbia.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as MCD's for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Some incorporated places include narrow strips of land (frequently only the rights-of-way of streets) which typically have no population or housing units. These areas, termed "corporate corridors," are generally not shown on the maps or in the tables of 1980 census reports. The existence of these areas is indicated in the footnotes to table 4.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place." To be recognized for the 1980 census, CDP's must have a minimum 1980 population as follows:

Area	Minimum CDP population
Alaska .....	25
Hawaii .....	300
All other States:	
Inside urbanized areas:	
With one or more cities of 50,000 or more .....	5,000
With no city of 50,000 or more .....	1,000
Outside urbanized areas ...	1,000

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the 1980 census reports are CDP's. Honolulu CDP essentially represents the Honolulu Judicial District. The city of Honolulu, coextensive with the county of Honolulu, is not recognized for census purposes.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision map which follows the detailed tables. Detailed maps are available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants and areas (usually minor civil

divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. A definition of urban population restricted to incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants excludes a number of large and densely settled areas merely because they are not incorporated. Prior to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by inclusion of selected areas which were classified as urban under special rules. Even with these rules, however, the inhabitants of many large and closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban population.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census in 1950 adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places. For the 1950 census, the urban population was defined as all persons residing in urbanized areas and, outside these areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, which had 2,500 or more inhabitants. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in 1960 (but not in 1970 or 1980), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Va., were designated as urban. However, most of the residents of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban in any event because they were residents of an urbanized area or an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more. Second, "extended cities" were identified in 1970 and 1980. Their recognition has, in general, had very little impact on the urban and rural population figures. Third, changes since 1970 in the criteria for defining central cities have permitted urbanized areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Extended Cities

Since 1960 there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. For the 1970 and 1980 censuses, in order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census classified as rural a portion

## Appendix A.—Area Classifications

or portions of each such city that was located in an urbanized area. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. The area or areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are excluded from the urbanized area.

Those cities designated as extended cities thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. In table 5, the population figure for the urban part is shown separately under the total population for the entire city. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city.

### "Current" and "Previous" Urban and Rural Definitions

In the tables showing historical data by urban and rural residence, the "current" figures refer to the urban definition used in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980 (inside urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants). The "previous" figures presented in this report have been adjusted to constitute a substantially consistent series based on incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants with additional areas defined as urban under special rules in censuses prior to 1950.

## URBANIZED AREAS

### Definition

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe").

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility and definition of the 1980 urbanized areas:¹

An urbanized area comprises an

incorporated place² and adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 50,000.³ The densely settled surrounding area consists of:

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:
  - a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
  - b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.
2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.⁴
3. Other contiguous unincorporated area with a density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided that it:
  - a. Eliminates an enclave of less than 5 square miles which is surrounded by built-up area.
  - b. Closes an indentation in the boundary of the densely settled area that is no more than 1 mile across the open end and encompasses no more than 5 square miles.
  - c. Links an outlying area of qualifying density, provided that the outlying area is:
    - (1) Connected by road to, and is not more than 1½ miles from, the main body of the urbanized area.
    - (2) Separated from the main body of the urbanized area by water or other undevelopable area, is connected by road to the main body of the urbanized area, and is not more than 5 miles

²In Hawaii, incorporated places do not exist in the sense of functioning local governmental units. Instead, census designated places are used in defining a central city and for applying urbanized area criteria.

³The rural portions of extended cities, as defined in the Census Bureau's extended city criteria, are excluded from the urbanized area. In addition, for an urbanized area to be recognized, it must include a population of at least 25,000 that does not reside on a military base.

⁴Any area of extensive nonresidential urban land use, such as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries, is excluded in computing the population density.

from the main body of the urbanized area.

4. Large concentrations of nonresidential urban area (such as industrial parks, office areas, and major airports), which have at least one-quarter of their boundary contiguous to an urbanized area.

### Urbanized Area Titles

1. The titles of urbanized areas existing prior to the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are retained unchanged except for mergers and for those areas meeting items 4 and/or 5 of the titling criteria.
2. The titles of new urbanized areas qualifying as the result of the 1980 census are determined as follows:
  - a. The name of the incorporated place with the largest population in the urbanized area is always listed.
  - b. The names of up to two additional incorporated places may be listed, with eligibility determined as follows:
    - (1) Those with a population of at least 250,000.
    - (2) Those with a population of 15,000 to 250,000, provided that they are at least one-third the population of the largest place in the urbanized area.
3. Area titles that include the names of more than one incorporated place start with the name of the largest and list the others in descending order of their population.
4. In addition to incorporated place names, the titles contain the name of each State into which the urbanized area extends.
5. Regional titles may be used to identify urbanized areas with populations over 1 million, in which case only the largest city of the urbanized area is included in the title.

### Urbanized Area Central Cities

The central cities of urbanized areas are those named in the titles except where regional titles are used. In such cases, the central cities are those that have qualified under items 1 or 2 of the titling criteria.

¹All references to population counts and densities relate to data from the 1980 census.

## Appendix A.—Area Classifications

Counts and data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural portions of extended cities, as discussed above.

### STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

#### Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Statistical Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the interagency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The population living in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

#### SMSA Titles

Most SMSA's have at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city names, as well as the name of each State into which the SMSA extends. For the 1980 census, central cities of

SMSA's are those named in the titles of the SMSA's, with the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., which has no central city, and Northeast Pennsylvania, the central cities of which are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton. Data on central cities of SMSA's include the entire population within the legal city boundaries. In Hawaii, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are recognized as central cities.

#### New SMSA Standards

New standards for designating and defining metropolitan statistical areas were published in the *Federal Register* on January 3, 1980. The SMSA's recognized for the 1980 census comprise (1) all areas as defined on January 1, 1980, except for one area which was defined provisionally during the 1970's on the basis of population estimates but whose qualification was not confirmed by 1980 census counts; and (2) a group of 36 new areas defined on the basis of 1980 census counts and the new standards that were published on January 3, 1980.

The new standards will not be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, until after data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations. At that time, the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Statistical Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

### STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining SMSA's are themselves socially and economically interrelated. These areas are designated standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) by the Statistical Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new SMSA standards described above.

### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

Although the urbanized area and the metropolitan area are closely related in concept, there are important differences. The urbanized area has a more limited territorial extent. The urbanized area consists of the physically continuously built-up territory around each larger city and thus corresponds generally to the core of high and medium population density at the heart of the metropolitan area. In concept, a metropolitan area is always larger than its core urbanized area, even if the metropolitan area is defined in terms of small building blocks, because it includes discontinuous urban and suburban development beyond the periphery of the continuously built-up area. The metropolitan area may also include some rural territory whose residents commute to work in the city or its immediate environs, while the urbanized area does not include such territory. In practice, because the SMSA definitions use counties as building blocks, considerable amounts of rural territory with few commuters are often included. However, even in New England, where cities and towns are used as building blocks, SMSA's are generally much larger in extent than their core urbanized areas.

It sometimes occurs, because of boundary anomalies, that a portion of the urbanized area extends across the SMSA boundary into a nonmetropolitan county or another SMSA. However, such portions are usually quite small in area and population.

The new standards provide that each SMSA be associated with an urbanized area. However, the reverse is not true—there are some urbanized areas that are not in any SMSA. This situation occurs when an urbanized area does not qualify as an SMSA of at least 100,000 population (75,000 in New England), and the urbanized area has no city with at least 50,000 population.

In addition, some SMSA's contain more than one urbanized area. This occurs when—

1. Two or more urban concentrations not far apart and of generally similar size have separate urbanized areas but qualify as a single SMSA (for example, Greensboro, High Point, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina). Often the

## Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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SMSA title includes the name of the largest city of each of the component urbanized areas.

2. A very large SMSA includes one or more smaller separate urbanized areas within its boundaries. Examples are the separate urbanized areas around Joliet, Aurora, and Elgin within the Chicago SMSA.

### BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some of the areas shown in this report have changed between an earlier census for which counts are shown and January 1, 1980. The historic counts shown here for counties, county subdivisions, places, and urbanized areas have not been adjusted for such changes and thus reflect the population in the areas as defined at each census. The historic counts for SMSA's and SCSEA's have been adjusted to reflect the areas defined as of the 1980 census. Information on boundary changes for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in table 4. For information on boundary changes prior to 1970, see the *Number of Inhabitants* report for each census.

### AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for counties and county equivalent areas in the 1980 census were prepared using a process called digitizing. This process involved first verifying and highlighting the county boundaries recognized for the 1980 census on copies of the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey and relocating those boundaries where necessary. An electronically assisted digitizing device was

then used to trace over each county line and to calculate the latitude/longitude values associated with each line. From the latitude/longitude information associated with each county, the total area of the county in square miles was computed. The total area figure derived for each county was subsequently reviewed against similar information from the 1960 and 1970 censuses and other sources, with significant variations in area being rechecked and adjudicated.

Following this review, the total area of the county was apportioned between land and water. No direct measurements were made to determine these values separately; instead, information from which the final figures were compiled was gathered from several other Federal and State agencies. The boundary between inland and other water was part of the original digitizing process and was treated as though it were a county boundary line. After all operations, a mathematical conversion was performed to convert all values from square miles to square kilometers.

Differences between 1980 area figures and those reported in previous censuses are attributable to changes in base map scale and detail, methodology for measurement, and occasionally to county boundary change or relocation.

### HISTORIC COUNTS

As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historic figures for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to present counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an area existed at both the current and previous censuses, a count is shown for the previous census. Included in this category are areas which are of the same type (county, county

subdivision, or place) which have retained the same name or have changed their name. Also included are places which have merged and retained the name of one of the merged areas.

In cases where entities have been formed since the earlier censuses, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for the earlier census. The three-dot symbol is also shown for those parts of a place which have extended into a new county or county subdivision through annexation or other expansion of boundaries.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions have been made so as to split a place into two or more parts. Historic counts for the parts of the place as currently split may not always be available. In these cases, "(NA)" is shown for the place by county subdivision; however, the total population of the place is shown in tables showing the place by State or county.

For most places incorporated since 1970, or for census county divisions with altered boundaries, 1970 population counts for the 1980 territory are stated in the footnotes to table 4.

In a number of tables in this report, 1970 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas such as the number and population of places by size groups or urban and rural distributions. In some instances, population counts for individual areas have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports (indicated by the prefix "r" as described in the section "Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations" in the Introduction). These revisions have not been carried through to the various aggregations; therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the 1970 population counts shown here.

Appendix B.— General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . . B-1  
Armed Forces. . . . . B-1  
Crews of Merchant Vessels . . . . B-1  
Persons Away at School . . . . . B-1  
Persons in Institutions . . . . . B-1  
Persons Away From Their Resi-  
dence on Census Day . . . . . B-1  
Americans Abroad. . . . . B-2  
Citizens of Foreign Countries . . . B-2  
DATA COLLECTION  
PROCEDURES. . . . . B-2  
PROCESSING PROCEDURES. . . . B-2

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted,

as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Persons in families with Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., the military installation or "off base," as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment. In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence. When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the

ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards of general hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their

## Appendix B.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

### Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

### Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy,

etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every household several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the household received a questionnaire in the mail. The householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and give it to the enumerator when he or she visited the household; incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit.

Each household in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those households which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six households (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in areas

estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other household (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the same population questions that appeared on either the short form or the long form but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape excluded information on individual names and addresses.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the *1980 Census of Population and Housing, Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.



## Appendix C.—Accuracy of the Data

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Since 1980 population counts shown in this report were tabulated from the entries for persons on all questionnaires, these counts are not subject to sampling error. In any large-scale statistical operation such as a decennial census, human and mechanical errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include failure to enumerate every household or person in the population, not obtaining all required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, the clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or the electronic proc-

essing of the questionnaires.

In an attempt to reduce various types of nonsampling error in the 1980 census, a number of techniques were introduced on the basis of experience in previous censuses and in tests conducted prior to the census. These quality control and review measures were utilized throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units and to keep the errors at a minimum. As was done after the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, there were programs after the 1980 census to measure various aspects of the quality achieved in the 1980 census. Reports on many aspects of the 1980 census evaluation program will be

published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed.

A major component of the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of persons and housing units. The Census Bureau has estimated that the 1970 census did not count 2.5 percent of the population. For 1980, the Census Bureau's extensive evaluation program will encompass a number of different approaches to the task of estimating the coverage of the census. Although these studies have not been completed at the time of publication of this report, preliminary estimates indicate that the rate of undercoverage in the 1980 census was reduced from 1970 census levels.